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## S.S. Studies Voyage to Havana

Kissinger May  
Talk With Cuban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—State Department officials are studying the possibility of U.S.-Cuban talks on renewing diplomatic relations following reports of Cuban interest in the subject.

State's Ambassador to Mexico, Antonio Lopez de Letona, said last night that his government is ready to discuss, not establish, relations with the United States. Washington is prepared to end support of the nine-year-old embargo of the Cuban island.

The conditional statement appeared to at least partially satisfy the two conditions for improving relations with Cuba outlined by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 12 days ago. Mr. Kissinger said then that "the heart of the government of Cuba" is one of two major obstacles to rapprochement.

The second barrier, Mr. Kissinger said, is Cuba's "commitment to revolutionary policy throughout the Western Hemisphere."

Castro Statement  
State Department officials said that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro reaffirmed his support for policy just 10 days ago when he declared that Cuba is willing to dispatch troops to any Latin American country which is the victim of imperialist aggression, and Cubans to fight alongside them.

The first public State Department response to Mr. Lopez's remarks was one of cautious interest.

Department spokesman George Test said: "We are not dismissing them. We will weigh every thing."

He said, however, that he would not want to jump to the conclusion that Mr. Lopez's remarks constituted a "major" disclosure in Cuban policy toward the United States. Mr. Test indicated that further evidence of Cuba's interest in improving relations would be needed.

At his news conference in Mexico City last night, Mr. Lopez said that the U.S.-controlled base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was not an obstacle to negotiations. "But State Department officials pointed out that is policy has been expressed, rather on two occasions by Mr. Castro himself."

Some diplomats said they believe Mr. Lopez may be attempting to pave the way for a meeting with Mr. Kissinger when the secretary goes to Mexico for a string of hemisphere foreign ministers next month.

Asked about this prospect, a State source in Mexico said, "I see you could speculate that an ambassador's meeting (with Kissinger) has something to do with the Kissinger visit."

Official U.S. spokesmen said that the U.S. position is not to negotiate with Cuba until it shows interest in improving relations. In contrast to the Chinese leadership.

Prevent Future Watergates

## Senate Panel Might Suggest Term Limit for President

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Senate Watergate committee chairman Charles McClellan today recommended that the Senate consider legislation to prevent future Watergate-type scandals, according to a report filed yesterday in support of the renewed attempts to get five White House tapes.

The report said that it will be available all evidence concerning the Watergate affair being decided by such "legislation."

The 32-page memorandum in U.S. District Court, the committee said, the President should not be allowed to choose what materials are available to Congress.

It would be highly unfair to let the President to try with investigators by withholding the best evidence available.

Public Confidence  
So long as the executive is allowed to resist full disclosure of evidence bearing on his own wrongdoing, public confidence in self-corrective processes of government will remain at low level, the committee said in an addition to its memorandum.

One-term limit on presidential



EMERGENCY LANDING—Two men clinging to their aircraft just after ditching in the Atlantic 20 miles east of the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va. They were picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter just after this picture was taken. The plane was on flight from Bahamas. Both men are in a hospital in good condition.

## Nixon Issues 'Candor' Statements Discussing Milk and ITT Rulings

San Clemente, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).

President Nixon acknowledged today that he took "traditional political considerations" into account when he ordered a controversial 1971 hike in federal milk price supports.

But in a pair of "White Papers" issued by the White House, Mr. Nixon denied that pledges of campaign contributions influenced his action in the milk case or in settlement of an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Releasing the statements as part of Mr. Nixon's so-called Operation Candor, the White House said the president's "documents, files or tape recordings were being released 'in view of the fact they are on file' with the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski."

The major points in the statements prepared by Mr. Nixon's attorneys were:

• The President faced "first and foremost... intensive congressional pressure" to increase milk price supports, and that he also took into account "economic merits of the case" and "traditional political considerations" relating to the needs of the farm states.

• Mr. Nixon "had been informed of the dairy industry's intentions to raise funds for the 1972 campaign," although the White House asserted that the pledges were not discussed in presidential meetings on the increase in milk price supports.

• Mr. Nixon "did not direct the settlement or participate in the settlement negotiations directly or indirectly" in the anti-trust case against ITT, although he did order that an appeal in one ITT case be dropped—an instruction he rescinded two days later.

• At the time, the President "was unaware of any commitment by ITT" to contribute up to

\$450,000 toward expenses of the Republican National Convention.

The 17-page statement on the milk case said the economic consequences of the President's decision "have been beneficial to the entire country."

On March 23, 1971—two days before higher milk support levels were announced—Mr. Nixon held separate meetings with representatives of the dairy association and with key administration officials.

The White House said that the meeting with the dairy leaders was scheduled three weeks before Clifford Hardin, then Secretary of Agriculture, had announced new support levels—levels that the industry wanted raised. At the session, it said, "there was no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Nixon May Be Willing to Yield Some of Subpoenaed Items

By John Herbers

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon may be willing to accept a limited compromise with the Senate Watergate committee on the release of documents and tape recordings despite the hardline position he took last week against the panel's subpoena, White House officials said today.

The White House will continue to litigate against the committee's efforts to subpoena whatever material it feels is necessary for its investigation, authorities here said, but the President might be willing to release some papers and tapes on a limited basis, voluntarily.

Meanwhile, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald R. Warren confirmed that Charles Alan Wright, a constitutional law specialist at the University of Texas, has returned to the White House as a part-time consultant to represent the President in court on the question of citing executive privilege in refusing to comply with the Senate committee's broad-based subpoena for the White House material that it wants.

An "Active Role"  
"Mr. Wright will be assuming an active consultant's role in our answer to the amended complaint in the original subpoena," Mr. Warren said.

Mr. Wright left the White House last fall and returned to his teaching duties at the university, somewhat miffed at how he had been treated. Late in October he told Judge John J. Sirica, of U.S. District Court in Washington, that the President would turn over to the court all the material sought by the special Watergate prosecutor's office. A few days later the White House disclosed that one of the key tape recordings sought by the prosecutor had never existed, due to a technical failure, a fact that the President and some of his assistants had known for a month.

Mr. Wright was informed of the disclosure by a White House secretary by telephone.

However, he said at that time that he would be willing to return to the White House to coordinate the question of executive privilege should it arise again when the President decided to fight the Watergate committee's subpoena.

Vice-President Ford suggested Sunday that there might be room for compromise between the White House and the committee, but he backed the President's refusal to produce the more than 500 separate items, an amount he considered excessive.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the committee, said that his panel would be amenable to such a move and indicated that the committee might be willing to settle for the five tape recordings that it originally

sought in its first subpoena last summer.

Mr. Warren said yesterday that Mr. Ford was speaking on his own Sunday. "The Vice-President was speaking as Vice-President," the press aide said. "But the facts are that nothing has changed since the President's letter."

Mr. Nixon wrote Sen. Ervin Friday, refusing to honor committee subpoenas and describing the request as an attempt at "unconstitutional usurpation of power."

After a news report on Mr. Warren's briefing yesterday said that the White House had "no plans" to yield any of the documents, Mr. Warren called reporters and backed off slightly from his formal comments. He said that the White House would examine any new request from the committee and "evaluate it based upon the attitude reflected in the request."

Gold Hits Peak  
As Dollar Slips  
PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The price of gold hit a new high of \$130.50 an ounce in London today and then fell back. The gain for the day, however, was a hefty \$5 an ounce.

On the foreign-exchange markets, the dollar turned in a mixed performance, losing slightly against the deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and sterling, but gaining against the French and Belgian francs and the Dutch guilder.

Dealers attributed the confused trading to reports from an oil producers' meeting in Geneva that oil prices may be cut back in light of the dollar's appreciation. Details Page 7.

To Coordinate Dealing With Arabs

## Nixon Weighs World Parley on Oil Crisis

San Clemente, Calif., Jan. 8 (Reuters).

President Nixon is considering inviting representatives of industrialized countries to Washington next month to try to coordinate their policies in dealing with Arab oil producers, White House sources said here today.

The sources said such a meeting was one of a number of possibilities under consideration by Mr. Nixon as he attempts to deal with the current international oil shortage.

The sources also described as incorrect a report from Brussels today that Mr. Nixon had already proposed a meeting to the

industrialized countries of Western Europe and to Japan.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced last week that Mr. Nixon was planning a united front among oil-consuming countries in their dealings with the oil-producing nations.

Would Form Group  
Mr. Nixon also is hoping the oil-consuming and oil-producing countries can agree to form an international organization to deal with questions of oil pricing and supply, according to Mr. Kissinger.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Vice-President Ford today warned Arab countries that their oil boycott

against the United States could easily backfire, leading to hunger and suffering for their peoples and those in other underdeveloped areas.

Emphasizing President Nixon's call for international cooperation to solve the worldwide fuel shortage, Mr. Ford said a "circular flow" was required to keep industrialized countries functioning and provide the Middle East with its critical needs.

"Close an oil valve in the Middle East and you threaten to shut down a farm tractor in our Middle West. Halt that tractor and some people in the world will hunger for bread," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford also said that the deal "demonstrates how the importing countries have begun to bypass the oil companies in their relations with the exporting states."

Writing in the Beirut daily newspaper Al Anwar, Mr. Sarkis said this trend is increasing in Europe and Japan.

According to Mr. Sarkis, "This is the first time Saudi Arabia has concluded a government-to-government oil deal." It is significant and indicative of the new policy Saudi Arabia has begun to follow in bypassing oil companies.

An Nahar described the deal as historic and said: "It is seen as a coup in that this is the first time Saudi Arabia has acted outside the pro-American line."

Arabs Set Summit to Plan Talks  
Single Delegation Urged for Geneva

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (AP).—Egypt, Syria and Jordan have agreed to hold a summit conference in Damascus to coordinate their policies at the second stage of the Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva. Arab diplomats here reported today.

They said that King Hussein of Jordan wants the three Arab countries plus the Palestinians and Lebanon represented by one unified delegation at the Geneva negotiations.

Russia is expected to strongly urge the unification move at the coming Damascus summit talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez Assad, one diplomatic source said.

The diplomatic sources also said that they expect Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to make a third tour of the Middle East.

The diplomats said that the Syrian and Jordanian governments have agreed that Mr. Kissinger plans to make the tour before the end of this month.

Separate Peace  
Hussein reportedly wants a joint delegation to represent all Arab parties concerned as a guarantee against separate peace deals with Israel.

The king warned in a recent press interview that Israel might use the Geneva talks to conclude a bilateral peace with Egypt, which would "weaken Jordan's position as a negotiator and enable Israel to take on Syria alone on the battlefield."

Hussein also believes that a joint Arab delegation would avert a possible dispute with Israel over Palestinian attendance at the Geneva talks, according to the diplomats.

State Dept. Sees Trip  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger may soon visit the Middle East again to help work out an agreement between Egypt and Israel on the separation of their forces along the Suez Canal, State Department officials said today.

The officials said that no final decision had been taken on travel plans, but that Mr. Kissinger and his top aides were thinking seriously about a trip to Cairo and Jerusalem—and perhaps some other Middle East capitals—to seek to mediate differences over how to carry out the troop disengagement and to provide a spur to the Geneva peace conference.



Jamshid Amouzegar, Iranian finance minister.

## Energy Ministry Is Created In U.K., Carrington Heads It

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath moved today to deal with the energy crisis by creating a new department with sweeping powers.

The new agency, the Department of Energy, will be headed by Mr. Heath's closest adviser, Lord Carrington, the Secretary of Defense. The department will control the nation's programs for offshore oil, electricity, coal, gas and nuclear energy.

It was a move with some political overtones in view of proposals in Parliament for revamping the government's machinery to deal with the present crisis, stemming from oil and coal shortages, and to search for long-term solutions.

Mr. Heath's aides suggested, however, that the prime minister had long been considering the right method to deal with growing energy problems.

As the new defense secretary, Mr. Heath named Ian Gilmour, 47, who has been minister of state for defense, Lord Carrington, 54, remains the chairman of the Conservative party. In all, the shuffle announced today involved 15 officials.

No Quick Result Seen  
The creation of the new agency, announced on the eve of what is expected to be an acrimonious House of Commons debate on the energy crisis, is unlikely to have any direct effect on setting Britain's current crisis, which is largely the result of a slowdown by the nation's miners. Because of the loss of coal, coupled with

generated a report that 500 million tons of crude oil over 20 years were involved.

Agreement Initiated  
Mr. Yamani's figure of 200 million barrels—about 30 million tons—was the same as that mentioned by the Middle East Economic Survey of Beirut, which said last weekend that the two nations have initiated an agreement involving this amount.

Reports in Paris said that France will give Saudi Arabia weapons, industrial plants and technical assistance in exchange for the oil.

There was no confirmation that the weapons would include Mirage fighter-bombers.

The Beirut publication said that the deliveries would be over a period of three years. Mr. Yamani mentioned no duration for the agreement.

If the agreement goes through, it will be the first major pact of its kind.

Reports from London said that the British government also is seeking to conclude a similar agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Bypass Companies  
In Beirut, a Lebanese oil expert, Nicolas Sarkis, said that the deal "demonstrates how the importing countries have begun to bypass the oil companies in their relations with the exporting states."

Writing in the Beirut daily newspaper Al Anwar, Mr. Sarkis said this trend is increasing in Europe and Japan.

According to Mr. Sarkis, "This is the first time Saudi Arabia has concluded a government-to-government oil deal." It is significant and indicative of the new policy Saudi Arabia has begun to follow in bypassing oil companies.

An Nahar described the deal as historic and said: "It is seen as a coup in that this is the first time Saudi Arabia has acted outside the pro-American line."

## Geneva Oil Talks Create Optimism On Lower Prices

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amouzegar said today that the price of crude oil from the six Persian Gulf states could drop by as much as 6 percent.

Mr. Amouzegar said that the ministers of the world's 12 major oil exporting countries, meeting here today, discussed the prospects of cutting oil prices in view of the dollar's growing strength.

But Mr. Amouzegar, speaking during a break in the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), emphasized that no decision had been reached by the ministers.

After meeting for seven hours the 12 OPEC ministers agreed to meet again tomorrow. A 6 percent drop in the recently doubled prices would balance the effective evaluation of the dollar, which has climbed back to levels set at its second official devaluation last February, Mr. Amouzegar said.

"We are discussing this matter. We have not yet decided," Mr. Amouzegar, who is conference president, said.

The conference, which opened yesterday, is discussing long-term and short-term pricing policy, and OPEC's relationship with the developing and industrialized world.

Mr. Amouzegar said that the prospect for cutting oil prices was provided for in an agreement concluded between OPEC and Western oil companies in Geneva last June.

This was a formula for automatically adjusting oil prices to take account of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar, in which crude oil is priced, and other currencies.

The June meeting resulted in an increase of 6.1 percent in crude oil posted prices, the bulk on which oil companies pay royalties and taxes to the oil states, to compensate for a 10 percent dollar devaluation last February.

But the accord also stipulated that if the value of the dollar rose posted prices would go down. In a modification to an earlier agreement, it ruled that a formula governing price adjustments reflecting monetary changes should be recalculated monthly instead of quarterly. This would make a downward revision of prices possible Feb. 1.

Upward Swing  
In Vienna today, an OPEC spokesman said that crude oil prices may be reduced slightly if the dollar continues its present upward swing on world money markets.

The spokesman said that Mr. Amouzegar's 6 percent figure appeared to be an estimate based on the value of the dollar in recent days.

The six Persian Gulf countries, Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, last month doubled the price of their crude oil to a market value of about \$7 per barrel.

A 6 percent rise in the value of the dollar would reduce the barrel price by 42 cents.

Apart from Gulf countries, Nigeria and Libya were also involved in the 1973 agreement. Four other OPEC members, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela, have independent pricing arrangements.

After today's meeting ended, sources close to the Algerian delegation said that the ministers would decide tomorrow on any price adjustment due to the changed value of the dollar.

The question of whether oil prices should be linked to the dollar has assumed critical importance in the last three weeks as the dollar has made strong gains against leading European currencies and the Japanese yen.

When the June agreement was made, the dollar was moving equally fast in the opposite direction, and few experts then predicted that it would recover as fast as it has.

Mr. Amouzegar stressed at a press briefing tonight that he regarded the present posted price as realistic, and said that he saw no chance of reductions apart from those linked with the dollar's rise.

He said that Persian Gulf oil countries were now receiving \$7 per barrel for their oil. "It is up to our economic commission, which we have asked to report on this issue, whether this price should go up," he added.

Mr. Amouzegar warned of the continuing threat of inflation on petroleum prices, saying that he hoped that industrialized countries would be able to reduce their inflation rates.

Japan Plans No 'Marshall Plan'

MANILA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today rejected the idea of a Japanese "Marshall Plan" for poorer Southeast Asian neighbors.

He told newsmen after talks with President Ferdinand E. Marcos that instead of unilateral aid Japan would make its contributions through multinational agencies.

"Bilateral relations may tend to cause certain tensions," said Mr. Tanaka, who is on the first stop of a five-nation tour of Southeast Asia.



## Drive to Take City Seen

## Red Units Increase Pressure On Defenses of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 8 (AP).—Communist-led insurgents intensified pressure today on the defensive perimeter of Phnom Penh, striking from north and south, field reports said.

The insurgents opened a front

to the north, posing a new threat to this capital of nearly two million. Large Khmer Rouge forces also were reported to the west and northwest of the city.

U.S. sources termed it the first phase of a dry-season offensive with the objective a military take-over. But they expressed belief that government forces would hold.

The insurgents have pushed to within five miles of Phnom Penh from the west and to within eight miles from the north. U.S. sources said the Khmer Rouge have 60 battalions with a total strength of 18,000 men within a radius of 25 miles of Phnom Penh. Their total strength across Cambodia is estimated at 150 battalions totaling 45,000 men.

## Attack on Battalions

Field reports said the insurgents assaulted a government battalion of 300 men on the eastern bank of the Bassac River, nine miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and encircled it. Cambodian Navy gunboats and helicopter gunships were called in to relieve this government battalion.

The drive from the west appeared to have been contained for the time being. Khmer Rouge forces were reported to have sustained heavy losses in that region and there were no new reports of fighting.

Field sources said that to the north of Phnom Penh, the insurgents attempted to abduct 400 to 500 families from a village trapped in the battle zone. Government artillery shelled the rebels and about 200 families managed to escape across the Tonle Sap River, they added.

Military sources said insurgent reinforcements were coming down from the north via boats in the swamps. They were believed destined for the force of up to 3,000 troops threatening Phnom Penh from the west and north-west.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese Congress of avoiding discussion of war prisoner exchanges at a meeting of the Joint Military Commission. The Viet Cong said Saigon "refused to discuss specific questions on the release of prisoners."

## Political Foes Face Arrest, Park Warns

SEOUL, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Chung Hae Park decreed today that anyone criticizing the present South Korean Constitution or advocating its revision would be arrested and court-martialed for imprisonment of up to 15 years.

He proclaimed the presidential "emergency measures" based on Article 53 of the constitution, as a campaign launched by a group of civic and religious leaders Dec. 24 to collect signatures on a petition for a new "democratic" constitution continued to spread despite his previous warning.

The campaign has been supported by churchmen, university students, writers and the two opposition parties in the National Assembly.

To Restore Democracy They maintain that, in order to restore democracy in this country, the new constitution, adopted in November 1972, under martial law, greatly strengthening presidential power, must be changed.

Proclaiming the decree after endorsement by the cabinet, Gen. Park said that, unless "the reckless and thoughtless actions which challenge and attempt to overthrow" the present political structure were halted immediately, "national security as well as public safety and order would be seriously impaired."

Article 53 of the constitution gives the President power to take "necessary" emergency measures "in time of natural calamity or a grave financial or economic crisis, and in case the national security or public safety and order are seriously threatened or anticipated to be threatened."

After Quitting as Unionist Chief

## Faulkner Plans to Campaign For Support of Protestants

BELFAST, Jan. 8 (AP).—Brian Faulkner, the Protestant head of Northern Ireland's new provincial government, plans to campaign for grass-roots support of his policy of sharing power with the Catholic minority.

Mr. Faulkner resigned yesterday as head of the Unionist party, for 50 years Northern Ireland's ruling Protestant party, because the party council repudiated his policy last week by a vote of 457 to 374. But he continued at the head of the new Protestant-Catholic coalition government and said the vote against him did not reflect the true feeling in the province.

"During the next few weeks we will be rallying support," he said. "We will get new machinery to run our party."

"I believe my policies are the correct ones for Northern Ireland, and regardless of what has happened I will not change them."

Mr. Faulkner insisted he was not shrinking away from the Unionist party. But some supporters were already talking about a "New Unionist party" or "Progressive Unionist party" of moderates that would break away from the hard-liners who now apparently have a majority on the party's ruling council.

The party vote last week specifically rejected Mr. Faulkner's agreement at a conference in London last month to join North-

ern Ireland and the Irish Republic in a Council of Ireland. The council will have almost no power, but to the hard-liners it represented the first step toward union with the South and Catholic domination.

Mr. Faulkner's leadership of the coalition government is dependent on his keeping the support of 18 other Unionists in the executive, and he met with them yesterday before announcing his plans to fight on.

Gerry Fitt, the leader of the Catholic coalition, said he believed that Mr. Faulkner "realized that he would find it extremely difficult to drive the more backward sections of the Unionist party into the 20th century."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the militant Protestant Democratic Unionist party and a prominent foe of sharing power with the Catholics, said: "I think Mr. Faulkner saw the writing on the wall and instead of having an ignominious sinking he preferred to resign."

Meanwhile, there was a temporary lull in the communal warfare in the province.

Sweden Is First In West to Start Rationing of Gas

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Sweden today became the first Western country to ration gasoline for cars in the current fuel crisis. Household gas for cooking and heating also is to be rationed, beginning next month.

Anticipating a flood of passengers, transport authorities put on extra buses and trains. They said that in big towns and cities, traffic on main bus and rail routes was up by a quarter. In Malmö it was doubled.

Police estimated that road traffic was down about 25 percent throughout the country. Rationing for cars came into force at midnight.

Each motorist receives 10 coupons worth a total of 100 liters (about 23 gallons) of gasoline to last just over seven weeks, until the end of the first rationing period.

Canada Metric System

TORONTO, Jan. 8 (AP).—The use of the metric system in weather reports to the Canadian public is to begin in April, 1975, S.M. Gossage, chairman of the Federal Metric Commission, said yesterday. He said the grain-handling industry plans to begin using metric measures in the 1974-75 crop year and provincial highway departments will start using them in 1975.



SCRAMBLED—Silhouetted against the rain-wet runways of a U.S. Air Force base in Ramstein, Germany, two pilots of the 528th Fighter Squadron, framed by windshield of F-4 Phantom, respond to practice alert.

## U.S. Arabs' Group and Hanoi Assail Schlesinger Threats

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger drew criticism yesterday from a spokesman for Arabs in the United States and from Radio Hanoi for his recent remarks on the tense situation in the Middle East and Vietnam.

Mr. Schlesinger, in a TV interview, had issued a veiled warning to Arab petroleum-producing states that they cannot press policy of oil cutoffs and steeply rising prices too far against industrialized nations without running the risk of reprisals.

The secretary also said he thought that the Arabs understood this and that in his judgment, the continuing of some kind of Western show of military force would not arise.

But the Pentagon chief received a sharply worded telegram yesterday from Dr. M. T. Mehdi, secretary-general of the New York-based Arab Committee of American-Arab Relations, who complained that such statements were intended to "mobilize American public opinion and prepare the American people for a Viet-

nam-like conflict in the Middle East."

He characterized Mr. Schlesinger's remarks as "highly irresponsible," and reiterated Arab warnings that any attacks on them "will bring the destruction of the oil installations by the Arabs themselves and thereby will cut off completely all oil supplies to Western Europe and Japan."

Mr. Schlesinger, under questioning, had said that there is "risk and danger" for all parties if countries "temporarily" push the concept of national sovereignty too far.

The secretary had said on Dec. 15, also under questioning, that he thought the area had largely passed when the United States would resort to force to protect its overseas economic interests. "I don't want to reject it out of hand," he said at that time. "It is very unlikely, however."

Radio Hanoi took Mr. Schlesinger to task for saying that it was "highly likely" that President Nixon would ask Congress for authority to use American air power once again if North Vietnam launched an all-out attack against the South similar in scale to the May, 1972, offensive.

"Serious Violation" Radio Hanoi called the statement "a very serious violation of the spirit and letter of the Paris agreement" that established a cease-fire last January.

The North Vietnamese people reject this threat and warn that the United States and the Saigon administration must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their acts of war.

Mr. Schlesinger, at a Pentagon press conference on Aug. 17 and at subsequent public gatherings, has made similar estimates—without subsequent rejoinders from Hanoi—that the President would seek and get congressional approval for renewed bombing in the face of an all-out attack.

Erasmus Prize Awarded to Choreographers

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Erasmus Foundation today awarded the 1974 Erasmus prize of 150,000 guilders (\$94,000) to French choreographer Maurice Béjart and English choreographer Ninette de Valois, the first woman to receive the honor.

The prize, founded in 1958 and named after the 16th-century Dutch humanist, is given annually to individuals or institutions making notable contributions to European culture and science.

Dame Ninette de Valois, 75, was cited for her contributions to classical ballet. She founded the Sadler's Wells Ballet, the Royal Ballet and the Royal Ballet School.

Béjart, cited for achievement in the field of contemporary ballet, is director of the Ballet of the 20th Century, based in Brussels.

Atlanta Mayor on Job

ATLANTA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The first black mayor of a major Southern city, Maynard Jackson, 35, reported for duty here today. Mr. Jackson, the youngest mayor in Atlanta's history, said at his inauguration address here last night that "the old South is dead forever and thank goodness. But in spite of much propaganda to the contrary, we have not yet seen the birth of a new South."

## To Give Up Post After 9 Months

## Sadat Reportedly Chooses New Premier in Cabinet Shift

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has asked Abdel Aziz Higazi to form a new cabinet, which will take office later this month, authoritative political sources said today. Mr. Sadat has been premier for the last nine months.

Mr. Higazi, 51, has been deputy premier and minister of finance, economy and foreign trade in the present 35-member cabinet which Mr. Sadat formed last March 23.

The sources said that the formation of a new cabinet under Mr. Higazi is designed to signal a new phase of domestic activity with emphasis on economic development and reconstruction.

Mr. Higazi is considered one of the nation's leading economic experts, the sources said, and as such is highly qualified to carry out the task that Mr. Sadat has set for him.

The presidential decree naming Mr. Higazi premier has not been issued yet, but the sources said he already has received the mandate from Mr. Sadat.

The President, who has been on a working vacation at Aswan, met with Mr. Higazi three times in the past week.

Number of Questions Without referring specifically to Mr. Higazi's nomination as premier, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today that he has returned to Cairo and "is now studying a number of major questions entrusted to him by the President." He will report to Mr. Sadat when the President returns to Cairo at the end of this week, it added.

Al-Ahram said that Mr. Sadat believes that "comprehensive

developments" should be the aim of the government in the coming stage. It mentioned the possibility of "large-scale government changes."

"On the basis of this strategy," President Sadat has asked Mr. Higazi to join him in drawing up policies for its implementation and in choosing those who will be responsible for execution," the newspaper said.

Political sources said that a meeting of parliament and the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union next week to outline his government's shakeup plans and future policies, the newspaper said.

Political sources said that a major part of Mr. Higazi's development program will be to encourage foreign, particularly Arab, investments in Egypt and to provide the necessary incentives including safeguards against nationalization, confiscation, and expropriation.

Mr. Higazi will make a new effort to break the impasse with the miners tomorrow when he meets with their executive board. He urged them again today to accept the government's pay offer and reiterated that the government could not meet demands that would breach its anti-inflation wage curbs.

If the miners settle within the pay limits, Mr. Whitehead said, the government "will be ready immediately to consider the new future for coal and the pay arrangements appropriate to a modernized coal industry in the longer term." By this, he was pledging that they would be assured of higher pay later.

In the other dispute bedeviling Britain—that with rail workers—the government decided today on a tougher line. Richard Marsh, the British Rail chairman, announced plans, effective Thursday, to stop the wages of train drivers who refuse to work regular schedules. Until now, such drivers have continued to receive full pay.

The Department of Employment announced that the number of temporarily unemployed rose to 815,000, an increase of 90,000 over yesterday. Officials have estimated that millions will become jobless if the three-day week continues for several more weeks.

The new energy agency will take over the many supervision duties now handled by the Department of Trade and Industry. Apart from the Coal Board, it will be responsible for the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the British Gas Corp. and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

U.S. Veterans Arraigned

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 8 (AP).—Theodore D. Brown, 34, a Navy veteran who has been working in a California art gallery, coordinated efforts by a pro-Arab group to smuggle arms and ammunition into Britain, the FBI alleged yesterday.

An FBI affidavit filed in U.S. District Court said that Mr. Brown purchased five automatic pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition and then recruited Allison Ray Thompson, 18, to carry the arms by air to England, where she and two Muslim males have been arrested on arms-possession charges.

Details of the FBI affidavit were released during Mr. Brown's arraignment yesterday on charges of shipping arms overseas without a State Department license and sending arms by common carrier without notifying the airline involved. He was ordered held in lieu of \$25,000 bond.

Athens Accuses 6 In '71 Ship Fire That Killed 25

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (AP).—Six persons were officially charged yesterday with negligence leading to manslaughter in connection with the loss of 25 lives in a fire that swept the Greek passenger ferry Eleftheria in August, 1971.

The accused included the ship's owner, Greek passenger plane mechanic Constantine Erythymides, and the ship's captain, Dimitrios Antypas.

The other four were the first mate, first mechanic, second mechanic and the ship's cook.

The 11,674-ton ship, described by its owner as the largest passenger ferry in the world, caught fire in the Adriatic as it neared Italy. A board of inquiry said it carried 1,018 passengers, 72 more than permitted. The board ruled that inflammable decor and the explosion of gas bottles were largely responsible for the rapid spreading of the fire.

Pilot Reported Accused

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The pilot of an Olympic passenger plane which crashed into the sea near Athens airport 15 months ago will stand trial for negligent homicide, court sources said today. The crash killed 37 persons.

The sources said the pilot, Petros Thomaodakis, was accused of ignoring messages from the control center the night of Oct. 21, 1972, when the plane crashed 200 yards from shore during a rainstorm.

Yugoslav Living Costs

BELOGRADE, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The cost of living in Yugoslavia was 19.7 percent higher last year than in 1972, causing a 4 percent drop in real income, the statistics bureau announced yesterday.

## Lack of Fuel Ends Cruise by Luxury Liner

HONG KONG, Jan. 8 (UPI).

An around-the-world-in-100-days voyage of the luxury liner Oriental Empress has come to an abrupt end in Hong Kong harbor, a victim of the energy crisis. It ran out of fuel.

The liner left Los Angeles Dec. 7 with about 250 passengers. Scheduled ports of call included places in the Orient, Africa, South and Central America.

"Due to the unavailability of bunker [fuel] in most ports of call en route we are hereby compelled to suspend the passenger service of Oriental Empress," read a mimeographed statement to the passengers.

The passengers have been offered airline tickets back to their homes, charged off to their ship ticket, and partial refunds.

Energy Ministry Is Created In U.K., Carrington Heads It

(Continued from Page 1)

can get our first deliveries from the North Sea offshore quicker than was thought possible," Lord Carrington said tonight.

In the miners' dispute, which threatens large-scale unemployment and serious losses of production and exports, Mr. Heath is relying primarily on William Whitelaw, who recently moved from running the British province

of Northern Ireland to become Minister of Employment.

Lord Carrington could also become involved in the current controversy, however, because his new agency includes the National Coal Board, which operates the nationalized coal industry.

Another Effort Mr. Whitelaw will make a new effort to break the impasse with the miners tomorrow when he meets with their executive board. He urged them again today to accept the government's pay offer and reiterated that the government could not meet demands that would breach its anti-inflation wage curbs.

If the miners settle within the pay limits, Mr. Whitehead said, the government "will be ready immediately to consider the new future for coal and the pay arrangements appropriate to a modernized coal industry in the longer term." By this, he was pledging that they would be assured of higher pay later.

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U.S. Air Agency Warns Lines That Fail to Tighten Security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Federal Aviation Administration may recommend sanctions, including denial of landing rights, against foreign airlines that refuse to tighten security against terrorists.

The possible action is an outgrowth of the firebombing of a Pan American World Airways plane in Rome last month and the subsequent hijacking of a Lufthansa plane by five Palestinian terrorists. Thirty-two persons, many of them Americans, died in the incident.

The Rome incident was not taken lightly by the President, by the Department of Transportation or by the FAA. Alexander Butterfield, FAA administrator, said in an interview yesterday, "We are developing quickly an action plan."

The FAA cannot deny landing rights itself but can recommend such action to the Civil Aeronautics Board, which controls airline routes.

Mr. Butterfield said that the sanctions are still in the tentative stage, and that no decision has been made on whether to recommend them. He declined to go into detail on the sanctions under consideration, but said: "We could say they [foreign airlines] must comply with our security regulations in this country or they don't come in; or we could say they have to comply systemwide, in this country and in others; or we don't let them in."

Most other countries do not have as stringent anti-hijacking regulations as the United States, but most foreign airlines comply with the U.S. regulations in this country, although they are not required to do so.

Since many of the European airlines are state-owned, denying landing rights to them would put pressure on their governments to tighten their airport security measures.

Mr. Butterfield said that some officials in the Department of Transportation are afraid the sanctions would do more harm than good, by causing other countries to take retaliatory action against U.S. airlines.

After saying it was also believed that a 1971 hike in support levels

would preclude similar action in the 1972 election year and would hold the price line for two years, the statement said.

"The fundamental themes running through this March 8 meeting were two: (1) The public and very heavy pressure being placed upon the President by the Democratic majority leadership in the Congress and (2) the political advantages and disadvantages of making a decision regarding a vital political constituency."

The White House statement quoted Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., who was to become Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent in 1972, as having applauded Mr. Nixon's decision to approve higher support. It quoted Sen. McGovern as saying on April 1, 1971: "This reversal can be considered a victory for those in Congress who spoke out vigorously on behalf of the dairy farmers."

21 Feared Dead in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (AP).—At least 21 of 83 passengers on a bus which plunged into a ravine during a landslide yesterday are feared dead, it was reported here today.

## U.S. Initiates Probe of Oil Stockpiling

## Also Pledges Action On Price Gougers

By Thomas O'Leary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Federal Energy Office began yesterday to look into stockpiling and possible hoarding around the country by order of 23 major oil refining firms and railroads to report the status of their fuel inventories.

Energy Director William E. Simon sent the truckers and railroads telegrams asking how much fuel they used last year, and what their stocks of fuel were "on hand or on order as of Jan. 4, 1974, or the closest comparable date."

The action was called the first step in what Mr. Simon said was an effort to see if there is any hoarding going on. "We want to check it out, because there are numerous rumors going around."

Aides said that they have no evidence to indicate more than seasonal stockpiling, but Mr. Simon said that he "had a hunch" that it is entirely true.

Simon said in an interview that the industry has never kept adequate inventories, and added: "We had reports of trucking companies who bought abandoned gasoline stations and filled up the tanks of these abandoned stations."

Mr. Simon said that in the stockpiling investigation his office will "assess reasonable levels of inventory for all industry."

"Where we find people who have a 90-day supply or a 120-day supply and we deem 30 days reasonable, we're going to tell them back," he said. "We're going either to relocate their product and put it where it needs to be or not give them any additional supplies until they're back to a reasonable level."

Attorney General William French Smith, meanwhile, threatened criminal and civil action against anyone who hoards oil or gouges excessive prices on gasoline.

"It should be clearly understood that any operator who attempts to raise his prices higher than the level he can justify... is subject to Justice Department action," Mr. Smith said.

That would include the sale of gasoline at prices now have leveled off, and he pledged that the government will not permit them to reach what he called "emotional levels."

Mr. Simon said that Internal Revenue Service agents are conducting investigations of price gouging and "we will not tolerate this in our country."

Armed with new congressional authority, he said, the government will seek fines and jail sentences for violators.

Once the Arab boycott is removed, Mr. Simon said, the United States would resume trading relationships with the Arabs and, at the same time, seek long-run self-sufficiency. When it becomes quite apparent to them that we are dead serious about self-sufficiency, that is when the price of their oil is going to come down."

Jury Selection Begins In U.S. Indians' Trial

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8 (AP).—Jury selection began today in the federal court trial of American Indian Movement leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks for their parts in the Wounded Knee take-over.

Mr. Banks, a 41-year-old Minn. neola Chipewyan, and Mr. Means, a 34-year-old Ojibwa Sioux from Porcupine, S.D., are both charged with 10 counts of conspiracy in violation with the siege of a South Dakota hamlet last year.

Nixon Issues 'Candor' Papers On Milk and ITT Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

During a subsequent session between Mr. Nixon and his advisers, the White House acknowledged the question of political considerations played an important part.

The statement said that "the political power of the dairy industry lobby" was brought to Mr. Nixon's attention at the meeting by then Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, who was quoted as having said that "their votes would be important in several Midwestern states" and that the industry would be making 1972 campaign contributions in congressional races.

It said that neither Mr. Connally nor anyone else discussed possible contributions to the President's campaign.

Mr. Nixon himself concluded, the White House said, "that the final decision came down to the fact that the Congress was going to pass the higher support legislation, and he could not veto it without alienating the farmers—an essential part of his political constituency."

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would preclude similar action in the 1972 election year and would hold the price line for two years, the statement said.

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## WEATHER

ALGATRYE.....	10	88	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE.....	10	81	Cloudy
ANAKAP.....	0	32	Fair
ATLANTA.....	12	84	Overcast
BALTIMORE.....	13	55	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE.....	13	55	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	13	54	Cloudy
BOSTON.....	13	55	Overcast
BUFFALO.....	13	55	Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	13	55	Cloudy
CLEVELAND.....	13	54	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	13	55	Cloudy
DENVER.....	13	54	Cloudy
Detroit.....	13	54	Cloudy
DURHAM.....	13	54	Cloudy
EL PASO.....	13	54	Cloudy
HOUSTON.....	13	54	Cloudy
INDIANAPOLIS.....	13	54	Cloudy
KANSAS CITY.....	13	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	13	54	Cloudy
MEMPHIS.....	13	54	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE.....	13	54	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS.....	13	54	Cloudy
MOBILE.....	13	54	Cloudy
MONTREAL.....	13	54	Cloudy
MURKIN.....	13	54	Cloudy
NASHVILLE.....	13	54	Cloudy
NEW ORLEANS.....	13	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK.....	13	54	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA CITY.....	13	54	Cloudy
OMAHA.....	13	54	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA.....	13	54	Cloudy
PITTSBURGH.....	13	54	Cloudy
PORTLAND.....	13	54	Cloudy
RICHMOND.....	13	54	Cloudy
SAN ANTONIO.....	13	54	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO.....	13	54	Cloudy
SARASOTA.....	13	54	Cloudy
SEATTLE.....	13	54	Cloudy
SPRINGFIELD.....	13	54	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS.....	13	54	Cloudy
TAMPA.....	13	54	Cloudy
TULSA.....	13	54	Cloudy
WASH. D.C.....	13	54	Cloudy
WICHITA.....	13	54	Cloudy
WINTERS.....	13	54	Cloudy
YAKIMA.....	13	54	Cloudy
YONKERS.....	13	54	Cloudy
ZEPHYRUS.....	13	54	Cloudy



## Worst Inflation Since 1946

## U.S. '73 Wholesale Prices Up 18.2%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The nation's worst inflation in the postwar era continued today as the wholesale price index rose by 18.2 percent from the end of 1972 to the end of 1973. The last

month after allowance for normal seasonal price changes, the index rose 1.4 percent. The index rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in December, and a huge 26.7 percent for 1973 as a whole. But farm and food prices are volatile and occasionally have shown large increases in the past, though not as large as in 1973.

The index for farm products and processed foods and feeds rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in December, and a huge 26.7 percent for 1973 as a whole. But farm and food prices are volatile and occasionally have shown large increases in the past, though not as large as in 1973.

The extraordinary feature of 1973, according to the near-universal view of economists in and out of the government, was the rise of 14.5 percent in the broad index of "industrial commodities," ranging from hairpins to copper just mined from the earth to a finished automobile or shirt.

While the most stunning increase was 65 percent in the category of fuels and power, the increases were widespread, reflecting a worldwide boom and soaring prices for raw commodities of nearly all kinds. For example, the index for nonferrous metals—copper, lead, zinc, tin and the like—was up 32.5 percent from December a year ago, and the index for cotton products was up 32.4 percent.

## Meany's View

Statements from the government and its critics today took familiar lines. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said, "America begins 1974 with the worst kind of economic news." He cited "sky-high" prices for oil, higher, and rising unemployment.

Mr. Meany cited the petroleum element in today's statistics. "In the last year," he said, "the wholesale price of crude petroleum increased 27.5 percent, but refined petroleum products increased 125 percent. The result has been outrageous profits for the oil companies and underscores the need for a genuine excess-profits tax."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, repeated a theme he has frequently emphasized before: "We are now going through an essentially one-time adjustment to higher energy prices, and we are still making an adjustment to relatively short food supplies. These adjustments, which are producing such skyrocketing prices, will come to an end."

"Thereafter, the continuing rate of inflation will depend upon the more basic forces of the total demand for output and rate of growth of our total capacity to produce."

Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., vice-chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, called for an end of wage and price controls except for "trouble sectors of the economy where there is excess demand or insufficient competition."

Sen. Proxmire, who has campaigned against the price controls, said that the defense secretary James R. Schlesinger has agreed to limit bombing runs on 51,000-acre Matagorda Island, off Corpus Christi, to June through September, when the birds nest in Canada.

One of Mr. Schlesinger's hobbies is bird-watching.

## Pentagon Ends Bomb Practice Perilizing Birds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Defense Department has agreed to stop bombing a Texas island while the world's 46 surviving whooping cranes are wintering there according to Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis.

Sen. Proxmire, who has campaigned against the price controls, said that the defense secretary James R. Schlesinger has agreed to limit bombing runs on 51,000-acre Matagorda Island, off Corpus Christi, to June through September, when the birds nest in Canada.

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## Supreme Court Relaxes Rule On Evidence for Grand Juries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court today narrowed the scope of a judicial device that allows suspects in criminal cases to suppress evidence that police have gathered illegally.

By a 5-3 vote, the court trimmed the controversial "exclusionary rule," a major source of complaints that criminals go free on technicalities.

The Supreme Court held that prosecutors may summon witnesses before grand juries and demand that they answer questions based on evidence that police have gathered in unlawful searches or seizures.

The decision dealt only with the grand jury question, leaving intact the present effect of the rule when defendants reach trial. The rule forbids use of evidence or fruits of evidence that have been gathered in violation of the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The rule was established by judicial decision to prevent unlawful police conduct by denying law enforcement machinery the results of that conduct. The majority, in an opinion written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., maintained that the rule would have no beneficial deterrent effect in grand jury proceedings.

"Such an extension [to grand jury proceedings] would deter only police investigation consciously directed toward the discovery of evidence solely for use in a grand jury investigation," Justice Powell wrote.

Today's decision follows one last month involving the exclusionary rule, in that case, by the same 5-3 vote, the Supreme Court held that any evidence turned up by police when they make a search incident to a lawful arrest is usable in court.

When a prisoner about to be taken into custody is searched, the exclusionary rule does not apply to what is found, the court held in the earlier case.

Joining Justice Powell in the majority were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist.

The exclusionary rule was first applied in federal courts in 1914.



A WHALE OF AN APPETITE—Three dolphins and a tiger whale (big mouth) being fed their vitamins (fish) at Windsor Safari Park just outside of London. The fish are specially treated to boost resistance of dolphins and whales to cold weather.

## U.S. Radicals Remain in Hiding

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Weathermen, leftists who preach revolutionary violence, can come in from the cold now, but sources close to them do not expect them to do so soon.

An offshoot of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Weathermen disappeared underground four years ago when the federal

government piled up bombing, conspiracy and interstate riot indictments against them. Now the U.S. prosecutors have dropped the last of these cases pending against the nucleus of "Weather people," as they sometimes called themselves.

But 10 of them still are at large, presumably hiding somewhere in the United States. And political bombing, while it has

declined dramatically, is still an occasional weapon. "I have no knowledge, no facts, only hopes," said Leonard Boudin, the criminal lawyer for radical defendants whose own daughter, Kathy, disappeared with the other Weathermen in 1970.

Hope for Amnesty

"My hope, very frankly," Mr. Boudin said, "is as the revelations of official lawlessness develop further, that there will be a nationwide campaign of amnesty for these young people."

Mr. Boudin lumps together all of the anti-war protesters, from Weathermen to military service resisters, as "young people who were the first to recognize the official lawlessness."

Gerald Lefcourt, a radical lawyer in New York who represented the Weathermen successfully against the government's major conspiracy indictment, thought it was unlikely that any of the former defendants would turn up soon. In part, he suspected that the FBI would charge them with the string of unsolved bombings at the Capitol and Pentagon and corporate offices which have been attributed to the Weathermen underground. The most recent occurred three months ago at TIT headquarters in New York City.

"My feeling," said Mr. Lefcourt, "is that if Kathy Boudin and Bernard Dorn and Mark Rudd walked into my office tomorrow and said, 'Call the FBI,' the FBI would come down here and arrest them for something. They would be charged with those bombings or something. I don't know if the government could prove anything, but it's so obvious that the government is still looking for these people."

The group formally banded in 1969 under the name from the line in a Bob Dylan song, "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows."

Rudd and Dorn and other prominent figures in the Weathermen faction spoke enthusiastically about bombing, bank robbery, even murder, as weapons against the state and capitalism.

2 Died in Blast

By the spring of 1970, they faced federal and local charges all around the country. Two of them died that winter in an explosion at a New York townhouse where the Weathermen were presumed to be making bombs.

The main federal charges against them were dropped by federal prosecutors in October and last week. The issue was government surveillance of the defendants and, rather than allow defense lawyers to explore what federal officials had done, the government decided to forfeit the cases.

Only two of the 13 defendants—Lucia Evans and Judy Clark—have been apprehended. They were tried on state charges in Illinois and served 90 days in jail. The others are still at large and several also face local charges in Illinois and elsewhere.

An FBI spokesman said that "the possibility exists they may be named in future indictments. This, of course, would heat up the investigation" of the bombings, he added.

Helsinki Blacked Out

HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (AP)—The City of Helsinki was blacked out for 40 minutes yesterday because of a fault in a local electric power station.

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## Currency Is Not a Toy

While many Americans are viewing the declining purchasing power of the dollar at home with dubious eyes, their currency is evoking quite different emotions abroad. This may suggest that profit is not without honor save in its own country, but the dollar's upsurge on the global market, following its distresses last year, is really another example of the dangers of the short view in matters of world currency.

To be sure, the strength of the dollar is a reflection of what is, in all probability, a fact: that the American economy will be better able to sustain the energy crisis, for short and long term, than those industrial nations whose high performance in recent years seemed to shadow that of the United States. Even the British pound, although sagging under the impact of Britain's worst economic crisis since World War II, has been sustained by the promise of energy from the North Sea fields.

But the money-mongers last year, whether gnomes of Zurich, afloats of Arabia or ogres of the multinational corporations, were not very shrewd in their long-term calculations when they drove down the dollar. Not only did they fail to foresee the energy crisis, although signs of it were apparent, but they underrated the basic American economic soundness which was to become evident in food exports and a newly favorable balance of trade.

There was undoubtedly profit for some in

selling the dollar short last year, and there will be profit in buying the dollar now. But that is not really the point. The fluctuations of major currencies have an impact that goes far beyond the gains or losses of those whose main interest lies in the temporary rise and fall of the dollar, the pound, the mark, the franc, the yen. Currency liquidity is part of the process of trade among nations, but it can become a hazard and an obstacle to that trade, and a grave problem to the nations who depend upon it for their livelihood.

The postwar structure of international currency arrangements has been shattered. There are wide differences over the methods that might be used to restore order to a chaotic market. There is, in fact, good reason to question many of the assumptions on which the whole existing system of international trade is founded: the relationships between industrial states and those who provide them with raw materials and with markets, for example. It is, then, too much to expect that any very speedy or permanent arrangement for world currency can be reached that will accurately reflect the shifting bases of real wealth that lie behind the coins and banknotes. But it is not too much to require of the nations that they start now to study and work for such an arrangement and that they apply at least temporary measures to cure some of the existing ills. Money, in the cliché, is not everything—but it is too important in its effects to be left as the plaything of the market.

## Ethiopia Food Aid: A Case History

The case of Ethiopia, which is exporting grain for cash while importing food for free to relieve its hungry poor, cannot fail to dishearten anyone concerned with the tightening world food situation. As far as outside observers knew, Ethiopia was struck last year by a terrible drought which uprooted a million or more peasants in two provinces and left an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 dead. It seemed typical of the growing number of countries whose whole development is jeopardized by inadequacies on the basic front of food. These nations live on the ragged edge of the weather: a good season barely lets them stay even, a bad season can push them over. It is precisely because of the seeming predicament of countries like Ethiopia that the international community is starting, begrudgingly, to explore new ways to cope with the feeding and development of the world's poor.

We say the "seeming" predicament of Ethiopia with a purpose. For it turns out that it is simplistic, if not downright wrong, to attribute its recent miseries to drought. The responsibility, or a good portion of it, had much better be fixed on the country's political leadership. In brief, Ethiopia's political system has not provided it with the cushion to absorb the admittedly heavy blows of nature which the country is bound to suffer. Even a quick glance at the political system conveys an impression of what it has failed to do. Provincial officials in the drought zone, for instance, apparently figured that officials at the center did not wish to be disturbed by the bad news. Months later, once the news did get through, the Ethiopian government was still reluctant to advertise the problem by seeking international aid. Nor did it choose to treat the problem itself, to the degree it might have, by diverting grain intended for commercial export. To local protests about its attitude toward its own starving citizens, the government seems to have responded with extreme stiffness, sometimes with gunfire.

In Ethiopia, the government appears to

have distributed a great deal of land to political favorites in return for their loyalty. Peasants have small chance to own their own land and make a decent living on it. The Ethiopian parliament, which is heavy with big landowners, has been discussing land reform for years without effective results. Emergencies such as local droughts merely give big landowners a better chance to buy poor smallholders out at fire-sale terms. That is to say, what seems at first glance to be a problem of production aggravated by bad weather is at the same time, perhaps to a larger extent, a problem of politics and social organization as well.

Ethiopia's policy poses a genuine dilemma for outsiders moved by the spectacle of human suffering. Why and how should outsiders care for people left in the lurch by their own government? In the current situation, a foreign church group led by an Irish priest has provided more relief, according to press reports, than has the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which is said to own 20 percent of the arable land. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass.,—uninhibited, as is the U.S. government, by any felt requirement to defer to the sensibilities of Haile Selassie—has been more active in focusing public attention than has the aged emperor himself.

Those who help are filling a real need. The beneficiaries would otherwise be in even more desperate straits. But they are being exploited in a sense by a remiss government. More serious, they are taking up some of that government's slack and allowing it to continue avoiding the hard choices that will be necessary if it is to care conscientiously for its own people. That is, of course, the classical dilemma of aid of any sort: it can enhance dependency as well as ease distress. But it needs to be squarely faced in respect to food aid, because the world may already be in a period when food aid is the most important kind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Rhodesia's Invitation

If the ruling caucus in Rhodesia had a sense of humor, a double jest could be detected in its campaign to attract one million new white immigrants. The most despondent British winter since the war obviously seemed a jocular time to invite to a country of great beauty, prolonged sunshine and cheap labor all those people tired of cold grates and workers who do not know their place. Rhodesia's immigration record recently has not been good. In November there was a net gain of only 74 and in September there was a net loss of 110. Against these figures, one million new Rhodesians seems a shade optimistic, especially as the incomers would outnumber the resident whites four to one. But the other irony, not made plain in the advertisement, is that the able-bodied immigrants would have to join the police reserves and might well, before long, be manning the barricades. . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

#### Sino-Japanese Pact

The trade agreement—admittedly a milestone in the developing relations between Tokyo and Peking—was on the horizon before Mr. Ohira set out from Tokyo on his hurriedly planned Peking mission. But it goes to his credit that he has concluded this first official trade pact with Peking without any delay. However, what Mr. Ohira did not get from Peking is more significant than what he has managed to obtain in the bargain. The Ohira mission had raised hopes in many quarters that the stalled air-routes talks between Tokyo and Peking would at least be reopened and brought to a successful accord. But Mr. Ohira has not been able to make any progress in this vital front. . . . However, the Chinese leadership that knows that Premier Kakuei Tanaka's political future is considerably dependent on his foreign policy, including the China air link, is not just ready to strike a deal without getting in return the heavy political price it is waiting for.

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON.—The financial and commercial position of the United States is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The exports of cereals during the last six months of 1938 have come to within four million bushels of the corresponding months last year. Railway companies' receipts still tend upward; money continues easy and is likely to do so until the government requires the large sum, belonging to the Treasury, now in the hands of the banks.

#### Fifty Years Ago

LONDON.—The children's Bible to be published by Cambridge University in the near future will definitely not include stories of hatred, vengeance and blood-spilling, because they are considered harmful to the minds of young people. But neither will this Bible be written in childish language. It will contain carefully chosen selections from both the Old and the New Testaments. Needless to say, there has been much interest aroused over the project.



## Politics Under the Earth

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Possibly the most interesting shift in world balances this decade will eventually be seen not as the ending of two dominant military blocs and the start of a newly perceived pentagonal grouping—the United States, Russia, the European Community, China and Japan—but as the emergence of the nonaligned underdeveloped lands as an effective global force.

This is not because of their immense population, once described to me by Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne as "the Third World's atom bomb." It is rather because that incalculable collection of nations possesses certain key raw materials which, if held back, can weaken if not paralyze at least some industrial powers.

Oil is but the first and most flamboyant example of what may prove to be an emergent pattern. Boumedienne told me (February, 1971): "Petroleum is in Algerian earth. It must be used for the Algerian national economy and not for the benefit of other richer lands. All the wealth of the Algerian earth belongs to the people of Algeria." (This includes another key energy source—natural gas.)

### Increased Prices

Boumedienne continued: "There must be increased prices . . . and we must assert our ownership. . . . The Algerian state, according to international law, has the right to nationalize any foreign concession." The day after our talk he nationalized 51 percent of France's petroleum concession. In July, 1972, he predicted in another conversation an energy crisis with the Middle East and North Africa becoming vital to world development.

There is little disagreement among the oil-states on this, no matter how much they may argue on other matters. The Shah of Iran, although poles apart from Boumedienne, told me the last time I saw him (April 14, 1973): "The UN Charter states specifically that all the natural wealth of a country belongs to that country. . . . We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that which existed before. Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product."

Since last October's Arab-Israeli war, many of the most important petroleum-producing states (outside of North America) have readjusted to the old law of supply and demand and realized they can make more money by withholding oil from the market while enormously boosting the price.

### Copper, Too

Petroleum and natural gas are only part of the picture. New resources are inevitable in other areas. Copper could be next. At last year's Arab summit, President Joseph Mobutu of Zaïre addressed the meeting (first non-Arab to do so) and there have since been reports that he was offered funds to stockpile copper from Zaïre and neighboring Zambias.

Zaïre, Zambia, Chile and Peru are the four largest copper suppliers and, despite ideological arguments, they have all agreed to restrict exports if the existing favorable price structure threatens to collapse. Arab stockpiling of Zaïre-Zambia copper would probably boost prices.

This same kind of logic is bound to be applied to other materials. The law of supply and demand can be a handy weapon when properly used. To a large degree, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union (much less China) have been seriously inconvenienced by the first successful attempt to apply this law—in the instance of petroleum. They

have access to largely sufficient stocks of their own and (especially the United States) can easily cut down wasteful usage. But the day is coming when the Third World applies more and more political leverage by restricting access to more and more items. This is normal logic. It is high time, therefore, that the technically advanced West gets ready to act in unison (as tentatively suggested by Kissinger) to face inevitable difficulties which could further hamper its progress.

If this is not done, some Western nations face the possibility that, in a decade or two, because of their overloaded social commitments to themselves, they—and not the Third World—will be the earth's underdeveloped segment.

### Letters

#### Charles (Chip) Bohlen

The Herald Tribune has received so many letters of condolence since the death of Mr. Bohlen on Jan. 1 that it is not possible to publish them all. Mr. Bohlen's letter is presented to represent all of them.

Mr. Sulzberger's tribute (CHIT, Jan. 5-6) to Ambassador Bohlen is so just and so eloquent that there is little to add. But even Mr. Bohlen's most ardent admirers outside government cannot really know what it was like to work with this extraordinary man.

My first encounter with him took place at the Paris embassy in 1962, where he took up his mission in the midst of the Cuban missile crisis. On one of those hectic evenings, I came in late from the Foreign Ministry to find a stranger of unquestionable distinction packing the day's rabbi-warren that housed the political section. It must have been a day or two before he presented his letters at the Elysee; he had therefore the double frustration of passing those crucial hours outside the area of his passionate interest and with no official status. When I had introduced myself, he resumed his packing. "Why did he do it?" he kept asking. "How could he do it?" I realized that he was brooding over the fantasies of Nikita Khrushchev, and although he could have expected no answer from the likes of me, I was flattered that an expert of his stature should share his own perplexity at that perilous moment in the history of Soviet-American relations and indeed of the whole bipolar world as we had come to know it.

He understood Gen. de Gaulle as well as anyone, I think, although the first months evoked some startled growls at the general's timing, especially the speed with which he rejected the Soviet Russian offer of the United States and East German Britain into outer darkness. He never failed to acknowledge de Gaulle's great qualities, even when the general's misconceptions about the United States were causing the sharpest irritation. Of the numerous ambassadors who dealt with him, he was clearly the most effective.

He alone had intelligence and courage enough to withstand attempts to sit tight, stop fussing, and live from day to day—all of which turned out to be just the right tactic. He was too ripe a diplomat and too experienced in the vagaries of human character to take seriously the can-do problem solvers, who suffered from the misconception that Gen. de Gaulle was a kind of cosmic tycoon with whom one could strike interesting bargains. One of his colleagues at a nearby post kept bombarding the State Department with cables in this sense, but his recommendations were as impracticable as they were ingenious. "Guidance again from Old Z," the ambassador would sigh. "Now you boys draft up a list message for him. Not too tough—he means well—and not too sweet either. You know—the razor in the velvet glove."

At Mr. Bohlen's staff meetings, he went straight to the heart of every question, and he disposed of adversary arguments with a kind of mid-mannered and humorous ferocity that never failed to cause a chuckle. At one dull meeting of American chiefs of mission in 1966, he leaned back and demolished the analysis of one optimistic colleague who had predicted a glorious future for American leadership in NATO. He summed up his views by announcing, in the gentlest of tones that he had never been anything with which he agreed less. "Thank God,"

said one of his other colleagues, rubbing his hands with delight, "at last a note of common sense!" When I moved to the political counselor's desk, Mr. Bohlen became a neighbor, and I used to look forward to his incursions through the little postern door that connected our offices. Mentioning me to keep my seat, he would wander about, sometimes with his hands folded behind his head, and after he had to give up smoking, he chewed on a dummy holder. He would air his views, many of them highly unorthodox, on various subjects, mostly the big ones:

Vietnam, Chinese recognition, Franco-Soviet relations. Underneath the casual discourse and the coruscation of humor, one sensed the vibration of cords of steel. And having by this time developed a certain confidence in the material which our section sent up to him, he would pause now and then in his perambulations, and absent-mindedly scrawl his initials on anything on my desk that looked green, which was the color of outgoing cables. Often I had not yet read those reports, and I had trouble convincing my subordinates that they should make changes in masterpieces which obviously bore the boss's stamp of approval.

It was this confidence, this casual and easy approach that made it a joy to work with him. He never bedegged his subordinates for anything and never flattered with their reports, but he was what was wanted and no one would dream of going slack. Always one felt drawn to the highest standards of precision, punctuality, loyalty, calm judgment—the four great diplomatic virtues, according to Talleyrand—and always one counted on his undeviating integrity. Like Talleyrand also, Mr. Bohlen was not an admirer of eager belligerence. The embassy under his hand, and even at tense moments, never roared like a furnace but hummed evenly like a well-adjusted dynamo. And on everything he touched, he left a certain high calm, which radiated definition and, which one encounters only once or twice in a lifetime in any profession and especially in diplomacy.

Paris.

### U.S. Constitution

James Reston's discussion of "Nixon's Last One Thousand Days" (CHIT, Jan. 3), as most of the comments you have published on the Watergate controversy, appears to dodge what should be the paramount issue before the American people: Does the Constitution need to be revised so as to make the removal of a president who has lost the confidence of Congress an easier process than it is at present?

Perhaps it is time to consider whether the Constitution is suited to present conditions? Maybe a parliamentary system such as is found in most other democratic states is more efficient than one based on the doctrine of the separation of powers?

A discussion of these questions would be infinitely more interesting and constructive than constant variations on the theme: "Nixon should resign and if he doesn't Congress should impeach him."

There is nobody who can make the President resign if he does not choose to do so and loss of confidence is not constitutional justification for impeachment. JACQUES OZANNNE.

Nice.

### Kissinger's Prize

It's not only his former wife and the classmates of his son who think that Henry A. Kissinger

doesn't deserve the Nobel Peace Prize; there are others with the same opinion. Because never was a man so overestimated as Mr. Kissinger.

A genius, yes, but only in selling out allies by sweeping problems under the rug. In Vietnam, in selling out Saigon, he accomplished bringing home the American soldiers—a very good thing—but the problems were not solved. The situation there is worsening, and the Viet Cong is preparing a big new offensive.

What did he get from China, selling out Taiwan and creating ill feelings in Japan? Only that China can now brandish its veto right in the UN and now says the same unpalatable things about America but with more polite words.

After selling grain and other commodities to Russia, too, "nothing," Mr. Kissinger got a "Mentor" in the sense that Mr. Brezhnev thought the way clear to destroy Israel.

So the Kissinger detractors are right when they say he does not deserve the Nobel prize. Rather a golden broom for the "biggest" (under the rug) sweeper of our time.

LEO WIKLER, Lugano, Switzerland.

### Murder Groups

It is increasingly painful to see the light-hearted attitude of Western governments to Arab terrorism.

It is now obvious that the Palestinian murder groups are not interested in a political solution of any kind and increasingly direct their crimes against the West in general.

Though only a few hundred strong, they have a secure territorial base, unlimited Arab money, unlimited weaponry and training centers and at all times are assured of complete immunity. They are served by other murder groups in many countries, by many of the Arab workers in Europe, by Arab diplomats worldwide. In fact, the Arabs, like Frankenstein, have created the monsters and are incapable of controlling them. Never before has a criminal association wielded power on such a global scale.

They have already been provided with SAM missiles. It is only a matter of time until they receive atomic bombs which they will not hesitate to use. They now successfully dictate to European governments. As their power increases, so will their demands.

It would be presumptuous for us to suggest any remedy, but I think it is time that those in power realize that our whole judicial and social system is threatened and that they do not have the right to refrain from action, whatever the means, whatever the costs. It is either we who control the terrorists or they who will control us.

G. VILLA, London.

## Talking Back to Qadhafi

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Two Italian humorists write regularly in a journal called *La Stampa*. A journal is edited by an Arrigo Le who is Jewish. *La Stampa*, owned by the Fiat Motor Co. Libya is owned by one Moisa Qadhafi.

A while ago, *La Stampa* published a routine piece by a humorist. This time around, the manner of Art Bucher, there is a malicious sketch of President Qadhafi, who is a national Moslem, an ascetic of his shrinking fervor, and an ardent anti-Israeli. The article reads the following lines:

"It seems that Qadhafi really is a creature of the CIA. He does move a finger without asking their authorization. A religious fanatic? Don't believe it. It seems that when he was Marzouk's guest, he ate an entire box alone. And it seems he has a ulcer. It seems that he is a homosexual, that he sleeps on a mattress of tobacco leaves, and that he keeps a harem of 45 wives in Switzerland."

### Reveals Italian

Unfortunately, President Qadhafi reads *La Stampa*. This was, probably, because the Italian-owned Libya, until relatively recently, President Qadhafi read the article in *La Stampa*. To say he was not amused is not to convey the quality of his wrath. There was quite a serious talk about the quality of his relations with Italy. But in the flush of the recent oil diplomacy, he quickly recognized that it doesn't hurt Italy to struggle along for a while without a Libyan ambassador. But it hurt greatly to struggle along without Libyan oil, which is a major source of Italian energy.

Accordingly, a thing called the Arab Boycott Committee was convened. It requested Fiat to dismiss the authors of the article, and also the managing editor.

The managing editor is not only responsible for publishing the little satire. He is also responsible for having fought as a volunteer with the Jewish army in 1947 against the Arabs. The Fiat people have made no commitment to fire either the managing editor or the humorists. So, in Beirut, they are talking about blacklisting Fiat throughout the Arab world. And who knows, dimpling skill further Italy's current quota of oil.

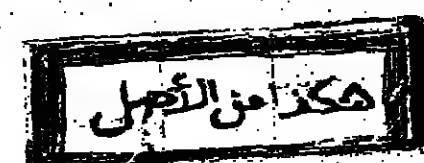
Really, one year, along with Prof. Irving Kristol, for the use of gunboat diplomacy. It would be unfortunate to have to pull out the navy to defend two Italians' rights to make poor jokes. But if the ultimatum had come from Ahmed Taher, directing the relevant Media to forbid Dante from continuing the Divine Comedy on the grounds that he was giving Christians, not Moslems, the big parts, one could not react differently. It is a splendid instrument of blackmail: the Arabs have developed. And at with other forms of blackmail, there is, of course, no strategically sounder remedy than: to refuse to put up with it.

### A Suggestion

Writing a few weeks ago in the New York Times, the sage of Princeton, George Kennan, made a wonderfully aristocratic suggestion. What he said was that when the Arabs do make their oil shub, it is of course a little more difficult with oil. Mr. Kennan's prescription is in the imperial manner of Marie Antoinette except that where hers was flighty and even voluptuous (stuff yourself on cake), Kennan's is ascetic (don't use oil).

It is increasingly clear that this simply will not do. The time has come for Europe to take the lead by boycotting all Arab states that deny cash-and-carry customers their oil.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.





# Moscow Continues Campaign Of Criticism of Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union's attack on Alexander Solzhenitsyn continued today when Pravda and three other state-controlled newspapers printed criticism of the Nobel Prize-winner's book "Gulag Archipelago."

The material offered by Pravda, the Communist party's leading organ, was a reprint from Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist party daily, that accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of publishing an "anti-Soviet slander" in an effort to cripple détente.

The Soviet trade union newspaper Trud, the Defense Ministry paper Red Star, and Moscow Pravda, organ of the capital's Central Committee, also printed the Rude Pravo story.

The Czechoslovak comment had been carried by Tass, but its appearance in four main newspapers indicated a step-up in the campaign against the author and his book, which describes the Soviet labor camp network from 1918 to 1956.

# Rome-Bonn Talks On EEC Deadlock Are 'Constructive'

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP).—Italian and West German officials conferred today amid growing hopes of a Common Market compromise over a controversy blocking the establishment of the European Economic Community's proposed regional fund.

Carlo Donat Cattin, Rome's cabinet minister responsible for underdeveloped southern Italy, and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans Apel had "hearty and constructive" talks on the issue, an official statement said.

Bonn officials, meanwhile, announced that Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn will confer with Mr. Apel in Bonn tomorrow. Britain's George Thompson, the Common Market commissioner for regional development, is to arrive tomorrow evening for more talks.

The round of bilateral talks, which opened with a visit by French Regional Development Minister Olivier Guichard yesterday, was aimed at seeking a breakthrough before the Common Market Ministerial Council holds a postponed discussion on the regional fund issue in Brussels next week.

The deadlock arose over West Germany's rejection of Common Market proposals for a \$3.9-billion fund to help underdeveloped European areas—mainly in Britain, Ireland and southern Italy.

# CAB Allows Pan Am To Cut Service Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways has been granted authority by the Civil Aeronautics Board to suspend service to 10 overseas airports for one year. The airline said the suspensions would be needed to help it decrease fuel consumption in compliance with U.S. government regulations.

The suspensions involve service at Stockholm, Oslo, Shannon (Ireland), Belgrade, Bucharest, the Azores, Paramaribo (Surinam), Belém (Brazil), San Pedro Sula (Honduras) and Glasgow. Alternative air services are available at the 10 points.

# China Assails Soviet Regime For Treatment of Dissidents

PEKING, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—China today opened a new front in the Chinese-Soviet quarrel by attacking Moscow's treatment of political dissidents—the first time China has explicitly used this propaganda weapon, which touches on one of the Soviet Union's rawest nerves.

The attack, in an article in the official People's Daily, criticized the "Brezhnev clique" for using a wide range of "fascist" methods to suppress dissent. It said these methods are arousing increasing opposition among intellectuals, national minorities and the masses of the people.

The article asserted that in recent years the powers of the Soviet police and security networks have been greatly increased and new prisons and labor camps have been built.

It said over a thousand labor camps are reported to exist in the Soviet Union, holding more than a million prisoners, besides "so-called mental hospitals, which make short work of those people who oppose the dark rule of Soviet revisionism."

"Anybody who expresses dis-



Licia di Nisio distributing wafers at mass in Pescara, Italy.

# Italian Woman Assists at Communion

PESCARA, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP).—Miss Licia di Nisio, 35, has become the first Italian woman to be authorized by the Roman Catholic Church to distribute communion wafers during the mass.

Bishop Antonio Jannucci of Pescara, an Adriatic port east of Rome, installed Miss di Nisio as acolyte or assistant to priests in a simple ceremony before a dozen persons on Christmas Eve, it has been learned. A few hours later, Italy's first acolyte woman, in an ankle-length white robe, stood by the parish priest and distributed the wafers to those participating in the midnight mass.

In a major departure from tradition, Pope Paul VI decreed last October that women as well as men could be installed by bishops as "extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist" to help priests give out Communion during the mass or take the Host (wafer) to elderly or sick people at home.

A Vatican spokesman said he could not confirm reports that Miss di Nisio was the first lay woman to become "extraordinary minister of the Eucharist" in Europe.

# Russian Congregation Asks Kremlin to Save Its Church

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A Russian Orthodox congregation in the western Ukraine has appealed directly to the Kremlin leadership to save its graceful wooden church, which local officials have closed and intend to demolish.

"Modern youth have movies, theaters and dances where they can enjoy themselves and spend their free evenings," said an open letter signed by 30 members of the Church of the Epiphany in Zhitomir, a town about 90 miles west of Kiev. "But we old people have only one place of rest. It is our Epiphany, the church closest to us."

The letter was addressed to the Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy, as well as Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church. A copy of the letter, which bore the lettered names of the parishioners, reached Western journalists in Moscow Saturday.

The closing of the church in Zhitomir followed unconfirmed reports of the shutting down of another church, in Chernigov, north of Kiev. The western Ukraine has the heaviest concentration of working churches in the officially atheistic Soviet Union.

# Spanish Basques Face Checkup on Their Passports

MADRID, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—All holders of Spanish passports issued in the northern Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa will have to go through a special police check if they wish to leave Spain after Jan. 20, a police spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the check is part of police efforts to track down members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, which has been officially blamed for the Dec. 30 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Under a special order from Spain's internal security headquarters, passport holders in two provinces will have to take passports back to their place of issue for "revision" if they wish to leave the country after the 20th.

Police advised people affected by the order to present their passports two weeks in advance of their intended date of departure to avoid delays.

Since Mr. Carrero's assassination, Spanish newspapers have complained about the ease with which ETA members appear to cross between Spain and their alleged headquarters in southwest France.

# Turk Trains Collide; At Least 25 Are Killed

ADANA, Turkey, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Rescue teams worked by floodlight early today to reach travelers trapped in the wreckage of two trains that collided yesterday afternoon, police said.

The bodies of 25 victims, many of them children, were recovered in the first hours after the accident at the small Zeytinlik station in southern Turkey.

Officials announced the names of 28 injured and said the total probably would rise to more than 50.

# Doctor Is 'Concerned' For Bing Crosby, 69

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Bing Crosby's doctor said here today he was "very concerned" about the condition of the 69-year-old singer, who was admitted to a hospital with pleurisy on New Year's Eve.

Dr. Stanley Hanfling refused to make a diagnosis, however, saying the results of tests for a lung disease would not be known for two days.

"There is a possibility of bad news," he said, "but I don't want to say anything prematurely."

# Israel Tourism Drops

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AP).—Tourist traffic to Israel dropped by 9 percent last year, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol announced today. There were 261,000 visitors in 1973, compared with 275,500 the year before.

# Paul Methuen, Prolific Artist And Fourth Baron Methuen

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Paul Methuen, 87, the fourth Baron Methuen, one of the most prolific painters of his generation, died in a hospital in the city of Bath yesterday.

Lord Methuen was a distinguished landscape painter with a special feeling for architecture. He held a number of one-man exhibitions, and some of his work hangs in London's Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

He was a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, a trustee of the Tate and National Galleries, and was made a royal academician in 1959.

Lord Methuen's country home—Corsham Court near Chippenham, Wiltshire—housing his family's collection of masterpieces by artists such as Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Reynolds and Rembrandt, has been cared for by the Bath City Council and the National Trust since 1969. His heir is his brother, Capt. Anthony Paul Methuen, 82.

Lord Methuen was a Scots Guards officer in World War I and a civil servant before becoming a full-time artist in 1932.

# Suharto Reveals Growth Plan

JAKARTA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—President Suharto has announced a second five-year development plan for Indonesia totaling 4,558 trillion rupiahs (about \$1,173 billion)—four times the amount of the present plan which ends in April.

He also announced a balanced budget for fiscal 1974-75 providing for a record expenditure of \$5,657 billion, 50 percent more than the last fiscal year's spending.

The President told parliament the second development plan would emphasize the creation of jobs and the improvement of education.

The first plan, introduced by President Suharto in 1969, two years after he officially took over from the late President Sukarno, is regarded as having been successful in stabilizing a formerly chaotic economy.

# Peronists Assert U.S. Ambassador Is CIA Member

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8 (AP).—The new U.S. ambassador to Argentina, who has yet to arrive at his post, was accused today of being a member of the Central Intelligence Agency by a Peronist magazine.

Robert C. Hill was named ambassador by President Nixon in December, to replace John Davis Lodge, who resigned.

El Descamisado, a weekly news magazine linked to the leftist faction of the ruling Peronist movement, said that "Robert Hill—a member of the CIA—is coming as Yankee ambassador to Argentina."

On Dec. 14, another Peronist publication, the newspaper Noticias, said Mr. Hill had played a key role in a CIA-backed team of U.S. diplomats and government officials who allegedly helped topple former Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. Mr. Hill was then ambassador to Costa Rica.

# A Third of Australia Is Reported Flooded

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (AP).—A million square miles of northeast Australia—a third of the continent—was reported to be flooded today after rains of up to 13 inches fell within 24 hours.

Great stretches of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory were under water. Two persons were reported to have drowned. Helicopters, graders and four-wheel-drive vehicles were rescuing people trapped on rooftops and high ground.

# Pompidou to Visit Japan

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will pay a state visit to Japan April 23-25, a government spokesman said today. Mr. Pompidou visited Tokyo in 1964 when he was prime minister.

# A Heat Wave Is Reported At South Pole

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—There's a heat wave at the South Pole.

The Tass news agency said today that Soviet scientists at the Vostok Antarctic station registered a record temperature of 13.6 centigrade (56 Fahrenheit).

"Such warm weather has never been registered there before," Tass reported. The previous record was not even close—20.9 centigrade (68 Fahrenheit).

The Soviet scientists gave no reasons for the warm spell.

# Demirel Rejects Turkey Coalition

ANKARA, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Justice party, led by former Premier Süleyman Demirel, refused today to join a proposed right-of-center coalition led by Premier-Designate Nizam Tulu.

A caretaker government headed by Mr. Tulu has been in power since national elections Oct. 14 failed to produce a party with enough votes to govern alone.

Justice party officials said they were willing to join a national coalition, a solution constantly rejected by Republican People's party leader Bülent Ecevit.

Mr. Ecevit's party won 165 seats in the National Assembly last October and broke the rule of the once-dominant Justice party.

# Canal-Treaty Talks Resume in Panama

PANAMA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Elsworth Bunker has arrived here for another round of talks about a new Panama Canal treaty.

The veteran U.S. diplomat immediately began talks with Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Taché. The first negotiations broke off almost a year ago but were resumed last month.

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# Great Expectations Lead to U.S. Divorce Epidemic

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—In 1957, Diane and Winslow Smith got married. Diane had to quit college, but Win was finishing law school, and while she was not in love, he was. Besides, her parents approved. "We didn't think," Diane remembered, "we just did it."

Last year, the Smiths—not their real name—became one of 837,000 American couples to get a divorce. Diane, now 36 years old, mother of two and a college student again, explained why: "In considering the divorce, I thought of my survival, rather than: What am I doing? How

Two of the more dramatic shifts in the American temperament during the past five years are the increasing tendency of couples to seek divorce and the tendency of courts and state legislatures to make it easier for them to do so. At present one in every three U.S. marriages ends in divorce. In the first of a two-part series, Steven V. Roberts examines the divorce epidemic.

could I do this to Win? When I went to a shrink, I began to break out of the old things. He was one of the old things I broke out of. I started dating and felt young again. I got a divorce because I felt it was

the only way I could expand myself and grow as a human being. Divorce in America has become an "epidemic," as one lawyer put it. The New York Times has interviewed dozens of experts on the subject, including

lawyers, judges, counselors and therapists, as well as numerous individuals who have recently been divorced.

If there is any consensus among them to explain the divorce statistics, it is this: Marriage has been caught up in a revolution of rising expectations. People want more out of their marriages than their parents ever did, and in the words of one counselor, "They're not willing to make do, or slide by anymore."

Traditionally, marriage was devoted to certain purposes: economic survival, emotional security, the procreation and raising of children. In the play "Fiddler on the Roof," when Tevye asks his wife, "Do you love me?" her answer is an incredulous shriek: "Do I what?" As Stuart Walzer, a Los Angeles divorce lawyer, said, "That was the strangest question he could have asked her."

In the new world of Tevye's grandchild, love is only a part of what many couples are demanding from each other. Richard E. Parsons, a prominent psychologist and the new head of the Esalen Institute, has written:

"Marriage is now burdened with the expectations that husbands and wives should enjoy intellectual companionship, warm intimate moments, shared values, deep romantic love, great sexual pleasures. Couples expect to assist and enhance each other in ways never thought of as being part of the marriage contract. These new expectations clash with the traditional ones, particularly when they are hampered into the public consciousness by the mass media, broadcasting the message expressed by one beer commercial this way: 'You only go around once in life to grab for all the gusto you can.'"

Some observers see the divorce statistics as a sign of health, others as a mark of moral decay. Most experts welcome the idea of personal growth and fulfillment, but they worry that other

ideals are in danger of being lost—commitment, responsibility and sacrifice.

Whether it is praised or condemned, divorce has become a major fact of American life. Today, the governor of Maryland can, with some impudently, move out of the executive mansion and announce he is leaving his wife. A woman like Diane Smith can decide that her own "survival" is more important than the well-being of her husband or children.

This amounts to a basic change in values. People might still promise to remain married "until death do us part," but many of them really mean, "until it does not feel good anymore."

Once a relationship goes sour, it is much easier to get a divorce, for a wide variety of reasons:

• The laws in many states have loosened up considerably in recent years. In California and other states, for instance, there is now "no fault" divorce, with no need to prove that one partner was to blame for the breakup. In addition, the spread of legal services programs has enabled many poor people to get divorces that they could not previously afford.

• The stigma once associated with divorce has virtually disappeared in many places. And as divorce becomes more common, it becomes more predictable.

• Mobility. In his book "A Nation of Strangers," Vance Packard reported a "striking similarity" between regions with high divorce rates. Just the set of moving causes immense strain on a relationship, he noted, but the problem runs much deeper. At a time when people are seeking greater emotional gratification, they are separated from people who could give it to them: extended family, old friends, teachers, clergymen. As a result, said Mary Jan Hungerford, a California marital counselor, "Two people are thrown in on themselves almost completely."

The problem of two people trying to grow and adapt together is aggravated when the husband travels a lot on business, or works in an urban setting far removed from his suburban household and suburban wife. They are living in one house and in two different worlds.

Above all, mobility shields a couple from traditional community and family pressures.

(Next: Why is it happening?)

## LONDON: New Generation of British Singers

By David Stevens

LONDON (UPI)—A Royal Opera revival of Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and a major cast change in the new Sadler's Wells Opera production of Donizetti's "Mary Stuart" have given generous evidence in the last few days of the strength and depth of the new generation of British singers.

Britain's Shakespeare opera has not been heard at Covent Garden in several years, so it is not surprising that many of the singers were taking their roles for the first time in the house. More to the point is that the company has been able to meet the wide-ranging and varied vocal and physical requirements for so many roles mainly with young singers who have just begun or are on the threshold of international careers.

The nicely balanced yet differentiated quartet of lovers was made up of Anna Howells, a delicious Hermia, Josephine Barrow as Helena, transforming herself subtly from slight gawkiness to poised beauty, and Ryland Davies and Thomas Allen, the stalwart and firmly sung Lysander and Demetrius. Jill Gomez was a beautiful Titania, singing with a radiant, soft-grained tone that suggested the other-worldly spirit, while the counter-tenor James Bowman, well-known from the English Opera Group production, has the authoritative bearing and vocal strength Oberon demands.

The veterans of this production were in the ranks

of the Mechanicals, with Gerald Evans again the engaging Bottom, doing his donkey business with consummate skill, and Michael Langdon as Quince, being the chief among them. The dancer Wayne Sleep was the excellent Puck, in movement, as you might expect, but also speaking and singing well. John Copley was responsible for restaging John Gielgud's original, and is probably to be credited with the polish and humor of such problematic scenes as the girls' quarrel and the Pyramus and Thisbe play, both broadly comic yet musical. John Piper's 1961 sets are still handsome and atmospheric.

At the Coliseum, Margaret Curphey won an ovation, in fact several of them, when she stepped into the title part of "Mary Stuart," a task made doubly daunting because she was replacing Janet Baker. She sang the stolid music with assurance and attractive tone, and brought the part back up to its soprano register, although her appealing stage personality is not the kind that makes her enraged denunciation of Queen Elizabeth very convincing. In the great confrontation scene, it was Pauline Tinsley's overbearing and melodramatic Elizabeth who won handsomely in dramatic power.

Charles Mackerras, who had conducted the earlier performances of "Mary Stuart," moved to Covent Garden to bestow great care on Britten's evocative score, while the veteran Gerald Goer expertly took over Donizetti.

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## DINING IN NEW YORK

### French Chefs Give a Dinner Party

By Naomi Barry

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—That was quite a bash in the private dining-rooms of the Four Seasons Restaurant the other night.

In the kitchens were three of France's most celebrated chefs, flown in for the dinner along with 130 kilos of groceries, valued at 7,000 francs exclusive of the wines and liquors.

The guest list sparkled: Lillian Hellman, the playwright; Louise Nevelson, the sculptor; Marya Mannes, the critic-essayist; Pauline Trigère, the designer; Margaret Tyne, of the Opera; Julia Child, the gastronome; and Best Myerson, a former Miss America and a former chief of New York's Consumer Affairs Commission. Five Ladies of the Press made up the rest of the diners.

Julia Child originally balked. She didn't want to come without her husband Paul. But husband Paul finally agreed to dine with other part of the restaurant, described by Beard as "below the salt."

Becasse's idea. The dinner was the idea of French chef Paul Bocuse (three stars), who believes American wine and food societies are bastions of male chauvinism. Bocuse comes regularly to the United States to promote the sale

of his wines. Joining him at the Four Seasons was caterer Gaston Lenôtre, eager to check on development of his first New York restaurant scheduled to open on East 59th Street in March. The pair invited three-star restaurateur Jean Troisgros, whose wife recently died, to accompany them because they felt their friend could benefit from a change of scene.

Customs men at Kennedy gave the flying chefs three hours of trouble, confiscating fresh foie gras, chump end of veal, hams and ten pounds of the hay that Bocuse is addicted to for flavoring his braised hams. Enough provender got through to make the omissions unnoticeable.

Certain preliminaries were prepared in the home kitchens. Troisgros poured his sauce into plastic bags and packed them in dry ice for the trip. Lenôtre made a fresh supply of sugar roses and the nougatine wings that he fits together to form the towering edible spirals that grace receptions at the Elysée Palace.

Aperitifs. Cooking began while guests were sipping the Champagne. Frères Troisgros, and nibbling at the seven varieties of Lenôtre's nuptial frivolities.

"A dinner for only a dozen people with the three of us in the kitchen," laughed Troisgros. "A rigolade."

There was so much jovial calm backstage that the doves that Troisgros with his left hand made large helpings of his poulet au vinaigre for the Four Seasons' regular kitchen help.

Lenôtre's frivolities were spearheaded on toothpicks and spiked into heads of purple cabbage. Pauline Trigère, who was born and palatial in Paris, went crazy over filipianian crostades filled with mousseline of lobster. Irresistible were one of Lenôtre's latest novelties, truffled saint-boudins blancs (miniature sausages of chicken and veal forcemeat). Another innovation: deep-fried small fritters. The table was set with seven crystal glasses at each place,



Buster Keaton

## PARIS FILMS: Keaton Returns in 'College'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The re-issue of Buster Keaton's "College" (at the Studio City-Coeur and the Studio Logos with French subtitles) does much to dispel the winter doldrums.

This hit of 1927 has lost none of its mirth-provoking qualities. The flow of its humorous incidents and visual jests is torrential. All is fast and all is funny and one only regrets that there is no more of it. For an hour and a half it provides unconfined joy.

The glum Buster is, on this occasion, a dedicated bookworm, a recipient of scholastic honors at high school, who works his way through college as a soda-water attendant and, when this fails, disguises himself as a black waiter to serve in a lunchroom. A serious student, he scorns his classmates' preoccupation with sports, but, since his best girl, a coed, is being courted by a muscular bully, he goes into athletic training.

To Victory. At baseball and on the track he makes a lamentable spectacle of himself, and in an attempt to

hurl the discus he is, instead, hurled by it to the alarm of bystanders who flee the field. But he makes the crew and, though he almost drowns the team, captains it to victory and rescues his sweetheart from the unrelenting embrace of his strutting rival. The scene of a backwater college in the 20s takes on in retrospect historical significance, recalling the time when sophomores had never heard of Mao and Marouze but knew all about bathtub gin. This campus is peopled with Scott Fitzgerald flappers and undergraduates who might have stepped out of John Held Jr. cartoons of that raccoon-coated and hip-flashed day.

The revival of this film of Keaton and those of Chaplin, several of W.C. Fields and even such a low-watermark effort of the Marx Brothers as "The Big Store" (now on show in Paris for the first time at the Action Christine) causes one to ponder on the decline of screen comedy. Never in the history of the cinema has there been such a dearth of genuinely funny men, men gifted with the comic split and not mere pretenders to the throne.

A fair sample of current French comedy this week is "Les Grands Sentiments Foot les Bons Gueuletons" (at the Elysée-Cinema and at the Eldorado). It revolves about a funeral and concerns the problems a man has in the course of arranging his mother's burial. World Chaplin or Keaton have tackled such a theme? Is there humor in it? Is there any humor to be distilled from it?

One finds that there is not, and instead of anything that might be termed a comedy one has a scathing cartoon of middle-class life as it is lived out in exasperated despair—stifling subway rides, gadgets that refuse to function, thin-walled flats and more automobile mishaps and even red in Tat's "Traffic." The other half is vaudeville against a sombre setting.

Jean Carmet, as the bereaved hero, and Michel Bouquet, as a neighbor preoccupied by his daughter, are competent players, but they are character actors rather than authentic clowns. They acquit themselves commendably, but it would require W.C. Fields and Groucho Marx as its co-stars to transform such lugubrious happenings into anything resembling comedy.

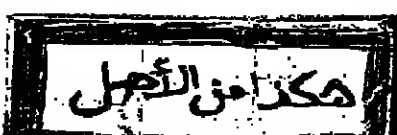
## 'Old West' Show Opens in Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (UPI)—An exhibition of American art from the Old West, including 71 watercolors, oils and drawings and numerous cowboy and Indian artifacts, opened today at the National Museum in Warsaw. The exhibition was prepared by the American Center Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas, and is the first display of original 19th and 20th-century American paintings to be shown in Eastern Europe.

After six weeks in Warsaw, the exhibition will move on to Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, stopping in a total of seven cities in the three countries. Among the exhibits are works by Frederic Remington, Carl Bodmer, George Catlin, Alfred Jacob Miller, Thomas Moran and Albert Bierstadt.



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### Gold Soars to Record; Dollar Drops

#### Technical Reaction

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold reached a record of \$180.50 an ounce in early trading today, while the dollar fell to a low of 16.25 francs. The London afternoon fix for gold was \$178.50, a 50-cent gain over the previous day's price. The dollar was down 1.25 francs at 16.25.

The price of the metal, poured on a safe haven in times of uncertainty, reflected confusion over the dollar's position in the major foreign exchange market.

The dollar, which had registered substantial gains in every day trading since Jan. 1, faltered yesterday against the Swiss franc, the German mark, the French franc, the Italian lira, the British pound, the Japanese yen, the Dutch guilder, the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc, the Austrian schilling, the Swedish krona, the Norwegian krone, the Danish krone, the Icelandic krona, the Portuguese escudo, the Spanish peseta, the Greek drachma, the Turkish lira, the Egyptian pound, the Syrian pound, the Jordanian dinar, the Kuwaiti dinar, the Saudi riyal, the Bahraini dinar, the Omani riyal, the Yemeni rial, the Somali shilling, the Ethiopian birr, the Eritrean nakfa, the Mozambican metical, the Botswana pula, the Lesotho loti, the Swaziland lilangeni, the Malagasy ariary, the Comorian franc, the Mauritanian ouguiya, the Senegalese franc, the Gambia dalasi, the Sierra Leone leone, the Liberia dollar, the Ivory Coast franc, the Upper Volta franc, the Chad franc, the Central African CFA franc, the Cameroonian CFA franc, the Gabonese franc, the Equatorial Guinean CFA franc, the Congo CFA franc, the Zaire CFA franc, the Angola CFA franc, the Namibia CFA franc, the South African rand, the Botswana pula, the Lesotho loti, the Swaziland lilangeni, the Malagasy ariary, the Comorian franc, the Mauritanian ouguiya, the Senegalese franc, the Gambia dalasi, the Sierra Leone leone, the Liberia dollar, the Ivory Coast franc, the Upper Volta franc, the Chad franc, the Central African CFA franc, the Cameroonian CFA franc, the Gabonese franc, the Equatorial Guinean CFA franc, the Congo CFA franc, the Zaire CFA franc, the Angola CFA franc, the Namibia CFA franc, the South African rand.

### Higher DM Borrowing By Japan Firms Seen

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Deutsche-mark borrowings by Japanese companies are likely to increase in the near future as a result of relaxed controls on foreign currency inflows, bankers said today.

The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that "key" industries, particularly electric power, are free to borrow money from foreign banks or to float bond issues abroad and to remit the funds to Japan. Although the ministry did not officially announce it, a similar relaxation is in fact in progress for other sectors.

### Japan Reported Curbing Buying Of Alien Stocks

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Stockbrokers said today that the Finance Ministry has imposed unofficial restrictions on Japanese investments in foreign stocks and bonds to stem a drain on the nation's external reserves.

They said the ministry gave only verbal explanation of the restrictions, apparently because it did not wish to publicize measures which run counter to the official policy of capital liberalization.

Under the restrictions, acquisition of U.S. Treasury bills maturing within one year will now require Finance Ministry approval on an individual basis, they added. This will mean that their acquisition will no longer be approved in principle, they added.

### Bonn Oil Project Is Rejected by Anti-Trust Office

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The West German cartel office today turned down the government's plan to create a large single German oil company out of Gelsenberg AG and Veba AG. The decision was made by the Federal Cartel Office, which is responsible for anti-trust matters.

The office said that the merger would create a concern with dominant market positions for mineral oil and especially light fuel oil, petrochemical raw materials and inland shipping.

### Profit Rises 19% At U.K. Brewer

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose 18.8 percent at Allied Breweries Ltd. in the year ended Sept. 23, the company announced today.



Alexander Cunningham



Grégoire Amory

### PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

General Motors Corp. has appointed Alexander A. Cunningham general director of its London-based European operations, moving from his post as managing director of GM's West German subsidiary, Adam Opel. Mr. Cunningham succeeds L. Ralph Mason, who becomes special assistant to the general manager, based in New York. John P. McCormack, formerly finance director at Adam Opel, replaces Mr. Cunningham, while John Quick, formerly vice-president of GM Overseas Corp. in Japan, succeeds Mr. McCormack. The changes are effective on Feb. 1.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Europe has named Grégoire Amory vice-president, European operations, headquartered in Brussels. Mr. Amory has been managing director since 1971.

James A. Casin has been appointed the London-based area head of First National Bank of Chicago's international banking activities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He succeeds William J. McDonough, who has been promoted senior vice-president and appointed head of the bank's international banking department in Chicago. Arthur J. Massaro will replace Mr. Casin as vice-president and general manager of the bank's operations in Italy and manager of the Rome branch.

Marathon International Oil Co. has appointed Eugene W. Vind as European exploration manager, based in London. Mr. Vind is managing director of Marathon International Petroleum (G.B.) Ltd.

Clitcorp International Bank, the London merchant banking subsidiary of First National City Corp., has announced that Andrew MacKinnon, formerly a vice-president of Blyth Eastman

### U.S. Panel Urges Float Of the Dollar Continue

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A unanimous congressional subcommittee urged today that the international exchange rate of the dollar be allowed to continue to float "for the foreseeable future."

The panel also demanded that a reformed international monetary system give each nation the "unfettered right" to float its exchange rate, though it urged internationally agreed "guidelines" for central bank intervention in markets to influence the rate.

Today's report was issued by the subcommittee on international economics of the Joint Economic Committee. Chairman of the subcommittee is Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis.

The committee concluded that "the United States especially needs floating rates, even more than other countries," and continued:

"Certainly throughout the foreseeable future it is in the best interests of the United States to let the dollar float in exchange markets according to internationally accepted guidelines."

The report was critical of the tentative decision of the Committee of 20 nations negotiating monetary reform that the new system should be based on "stable but adjustable" exchange rates, with floating permitted only in "particular" situations. It said, "We believe that both the autonomy of U.S. domestic policies and the joint interests of the international community can best be served by making floating part of a reformed international monetary system."

A number of European countries are firmly opposed to permanent floating by any major country, and a clash may be shaping up in the negotiations.

The report said floating helps to avoid "massive, disruptive international capital flows," helps to "contain inflation," lets nations pursue "relatively independent" domestic monetary policies and does not "necessarily" impede international trade and investment.

The subcommittee supported intervention by central banks, even when rates are floating, to "discourage" market conditions. In the present situation, with a large "overhang" of excess dollars in some foreign central banks, the report also said the United States should "acquire" in sales of dollars by them to hold up their own currencies so long as these sales "do not constitute 'dollar dumping' that results in the export of excessive amounts of commodities already scarce in the United States."

It added, "Under no circumstances should reduction of the dollar overhang explicitly or implicitly be allowed to become a vehicle for re-inflation of fixed dollar exchange rates."

Although the subcommittee urged that the dollar continue to float, and be permitted to go on floating in a reformed monetary system, it did not urge that all currencies float.

While it recognized that many countries would want fixed par values for their currencies, it said "each country should decide which type of (exchange rate) regime is best for it, and reverse this decision only when the evidence for a change is overwhelming."

### Heavy Selling Hits Prices On Big Board

Setback Is Attributed To Monetary Fears

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Heavy selling in the blue chips and high-priced glamour stocks sent prices sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today. But gold mining shares attracted strong support for the second day in a row.

Part of the market's setback was attributed to the uncertainty about conditions on international money markets stemming from the sharp rise in the price of gold bullion in London, and part to the big jump in the December wholesale price index.

The Dow Jones industrial average pulled back 15.07 to 861.78. Selling was pronounced with volume totaling 18.08 million shares compared with 19.07 million yesterday.

Dome Mines climbed 3 3/4 to 181 3/4. ASA 4 3/8 to 82 3/8. Homestake Mining 1 1/8 to 53 1/2. Campbell Red Lake 5 to 95.

Hecla Mining picked up 1 to 23 7/8. Ironmont Mining 1 1/2 to 38. Harsco & Harsco 3 to 24. However, Consolidated Edison fell 1 1/4 to 18 5/8. After the market closed yesterday, it said preliminary results for December showed a net loss of about \$4.3 million and about \$8 million after payments on preferred dividends.

Among the most active stocks, Sony was off 1 at 20 7/8. Avon Products 2 3/8 to 54 1/4. Texaco 2 1/4 to 30 1/8 and Walt Disney 3 1/4 to 37 5/8.

Less active Burroughs slumped 10 3/4 to 181 3/4. Polaroid fell 1 3/8 to 58. Du Pont 2 1/4 to 165 1/4. Kodak 1 7/8 to 107 5/8. Procter & Gamble 2 1/4 to 87 3/4 and Kresge 1 7/8 to 29 5/8.

Hotel and motel stocks were active and lower. Howard Johnson 10 3/4 to 181 3/4. Ramada Inns 1 1/2 to 43 3/8. Holiday Inns 1 to 12 3/4. Brokers attributed recent weakness in the issues to possible effect on business of the gasoline shortage.

Parker Pen advanced 3 3/8 to 20 1/4 after the company reported sharply higher third-quarter earnings.

Rite-Aid fell 4 to 11 5/8; the company reported lower third-quarter earnings.

MSI Industries climbed 3 3/8 to 24 5/8 as the company announced plans to buy 500,000 shares of its own stock. Holiday Inns 1 to 12 3/4. Brokers attributed recent weakness in the issues to possible effect on business of the gasoline shortage.

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### One Dollar

NDND (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar is:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
100 francs	2,225.5	2,221.5	+4.0
100 marks	3,375.0	3,375.0	0.0
100 yen	360.0	360.0	0.0
100 Swiss francs	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Italian lire	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Dutch guilders	3,600.0	3,600.0	0.0
100 Belgian francs	2,333.3	2,333.3	0.0
100 Luxembourg francs	2,333.3	2,333.3	0.0
100 Austrian schillings	1,376.0	1,376.0	0.0
100 Swedish kronor	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
100 Norwegian kroner	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
100 Danish kroner	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
100 Icelandic kronur	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
100 Portuguese escudos	200.0	200.0	0.0
100 Spanish pesetas	166.7	166.7	0.0
100 Greek drachmas	200.0	200.0	0.0
100 Turkish liras	1,800.0	1,800.0	0.0
100 Egyptian pounds	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Syrian pounds	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Jordanian dinars	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Kuwaiti dinars	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Saudi riyals	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Bahraini dinars	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Omani riyals	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Yemeni rials	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Somali shillings	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Ethiopian birr	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Eritrean nakfa	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Mozambican metical	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Botswana pula	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Lesotho loti	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Swaziland lilangeni	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Malagasy ariary	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Comorian franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Mauritanian ouguiya	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Senegalese franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Gambia dalasi	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Sierra Leone leone	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Liberia dollar	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Ivory Coast franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Upper Volta franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Chad franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Central African CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Cameroonian CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Gabonese franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Equatorial Guinean CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Congo CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Zaire CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Angola CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 Namibia CFA franc	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
100 South African rand	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0

### Euro Is Worth...

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the "Euro" was today worth:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
DM 100	2,225.5	2,221.5	+4.0
FF 100	3,375.0	3,375.0	0.0
£ 100	360.0	360.0	0.0
¥ 100	360.0	360.0	0.0
SwF 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
ItL 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
DG 100	3,600.0	3,600.0	0.0
Bf 100	2,333.3	2,333.3	0.0
Lf 100	2,333.3	2,333.3	0.0
S 100	1,376.0	1,376.0	0.0
Kr 100	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
DkK 100	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
IsK 100	4,600.0	4,600.0	0.0
P 100	200.0	200.0	0.0
Pt 100	166.7	166.7	0.0
Dr 100	200.0	200.0	0.0
TL 100	1,800.0	1,800.0	0.0
EP 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SD 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
KD 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
OR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
YR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SS 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
ER 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
MR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
MT 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
ML 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SW 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
LS 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SL 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
MA 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
CO 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
GU 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
MR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SN 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
GM 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SL 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
LR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
IV 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
CO 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
UG 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
CD 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
CF 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
TD 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
CG 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
GA 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
GN 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
GW 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
LS 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
MR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
NG 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
NO 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
PL 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
PT 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
RO 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
RU 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SE 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SI 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SK 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SN 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
SO 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
TD 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
UG 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
US 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
VE 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
VI 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
YU 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0
ZR 100	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### U.S. New-Car Sales Down in Month

New-car sales in the United States registered another sharp drop in December but the industry still sold a record 11,432,326 automobiles in 1973. Sales by domestic firms last month slumped 20.2 percent to 573,730 units, from December 1972. Import sales for the month were also down, at 117,000, off 7 percent from the year-ago month. For the full year, foreign cars had sales of 1,785,638 units, an increase of 10 percent from 1972. The foreign cars accounted for about 15.4 percent of the U.S. market compared with 14.6 percent in 1972. Sales of domestic-make cars for the year totaled 9,696,688, up 3.7 percent from 1972. This put the total U.S. sales up 4.6 percent from 1972.

#### GM Raises Prices on Some Cars

General Motors confirms that it quietly has raised base prices on its most expensive cars to cover various pieces of optional equipment made standard Jan. 2. A spokesman says further increases on regular-sized Buicks and Oldsmobiles are planned Feb. 1, also to cover added equipment. The latest increases run to more than \$1,000 on Cadillacs and \$56 on some Buick and Oldsmobile models and are the third set of boosts on 1974 models. The increases come less than three weeks after GM effected a major increase averaging \$133 a car, or 2.8 percent, under terms of an agreement with the Cost of Living Council to end wage and price controls. The council confirms that it knew of GM's plan and says it is in line with the agreement on industry decon-

#### U.S. Steel to Boost Prices

U.S. Steel announces it plans to increase prices for its tin mill products by an average of 8 percent and galvanized sheet steel prices by an average of 4.5 percent, both effective Feb. 16. The nation's largest steel producer says the change on tin mill products covers increases in base prices and extras for gauge and coating weights. The galvanized sheet boosts were made because of recent increases in the price of zinc, which is used in the galvanization process. The company says that notice of the intent to raise these prices has been filed with the Cost of Living Council.

#### Japan Firms Plan Indonesia Venture

Teljin Ltd., a synthetic fiber producer, says it and Toyoko Menka Kaseha Ltd., a trading firm, have agreed to establish a joint venture in Indonesia with local interests. Plans call for the formation of a concern to make synthetic fiber feedstocks in south Sumatra. The new company, to be capitalized at \$16 million, will be owned 30 percent by Teljin and Toyoko Menka and 70 percent by Pertamina and Sempurna, Teljin says. Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil firm, will provide the new venture with its necessary raw materials. The new concern, Teljin comments, will help that firm achieve vertical integration of its Indonesian textile activities.

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CHICAGO FUTURES									
WHEAT									
May	5.78	5.72	5.72	5.85	5.75%				
Jul	5.63	5.72	5.53	5.66	5.55%				
Aug	5.60	4.97	4.81	4.92	4.87%				
Sep	5.36	4.77							
Dec	4.89	4.57	4.82	4.91	4.00				
CORN									
Mar	2.82	2.84	2.79%	2.83	2.81				
May	2.83	2.81	2.82%	2.86%	2.85				
Jul	2.80	2.79	2.85%	2.88	2.87%				
Aug	2.80	2.80	2.85						
Sep	2.60	2.65	2.61%	2.64	2.62%				
Dec	2.64	2.67	2.64	2.67	2.65				
SOYBEANS									
Mar	6.32	6.30	6.17	6.20	6.21%				
May	6.28	6.27	6.24	6.25	6.23%				
Jul	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.26	6.25				
Aug	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25				
Sep	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25				
Nov	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25				
Dec	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25				
SOYBEAN OIL									
Mar	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50				
May	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50				
Jul	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50				
Sep	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50				
Nov	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50				
Dec	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50				
Jan	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50				
SOYBEAN MEAL									
Mar	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
May	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Jul	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Sep	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Nov	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Dec	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Jan	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
RICE									
Mar	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
May	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Jul	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Sep	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Nov	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Dec	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Jan	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
RICE									
Mar	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
May	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Jul	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Sep	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50				
Nov	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50</					

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مكتبة من الأصول



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## American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4

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January 9, 1974.

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
ANZCO..... 55.10	Arbed..... 4.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700
Alkerm..... 55.10	Brux..... 2.700	Anglo-Am C. 4.12	Bastogi..... 1.900	Airbus..... 275	Alpine..... 1.700

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 8, 1974

High Low Last, Chgs	High Low Last, Chgs
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock
1100 Albitol	1070 Jannock

## Montreal Stocks

High Low Last, Chgs	High Low Last, Chgs
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol
2820 Albitol	2820 Albitol

## European Gold Markets

Jan. 8, 1974

London Fix ..... 1200 1200 N.C.

Paris (12.5 kilo) ..... 119.3 119.3 N.C.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Jan. 8, 1974

7 Day Fix ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

1 Month ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

3 Months ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

6 Months ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

1 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

2 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

3 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

4 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

5 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

6 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

7 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

8 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

9 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

10 Year ..... 9 1/8 9 1/8 -1/4

-1973-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E 100s. High Low Last, Chgs

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4

-1973-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E 100s. High Low Last, Chgs

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 8, 1974

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 5 P/E	100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4	12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 5/8 2 1/2 1/4

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مركز التحليل



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Frec.	High	Low
Amsterd.	110.0	109.3	110.0	108.8
Brussels	166.14	158.23	156.14	147.01
Frankfurt	106.85	105.85	105.85	103.00
London	332.8	334.35	333.3	327.8
London	147.81	145.30	145.01	145.03
Milan	123.46	121.28	122.4	121.35
Paris	352.9	351.0	352.9	351.1
Sydney	470.63	463.25	470.25	464.73
Tokyo 1st	321.34	318.28	320.34	319.50
Tokyo 1st	4194.8	4185.79	4259.20	4180.70
Zurich	311.1	310.0	311.1	309.0

(in New York, 100 equals 1000)

\* Prices listed are calculated by Banca Commerciale Italiana and is based on 100 equals the average of stock prices for all of 1972.

### Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Jan. 9, 1973	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.
Close	74 74 74 74
OJIA 541.78	855 150 850 865
Offer	841 845 875 870
FTI 323.4	
Bid	320 327 328 335
Offer	333 337 340 349
TKSD 4194.38	
Bid	4000 3930 3920 4100
Offer	4100 4050 4100 4300

Amsterdam Index: 16102 Index nt.

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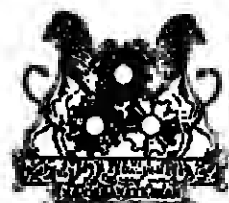
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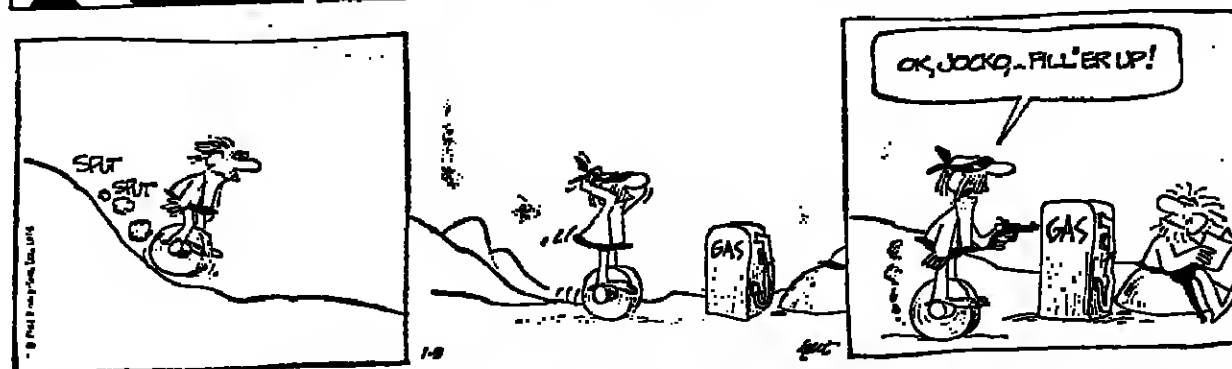
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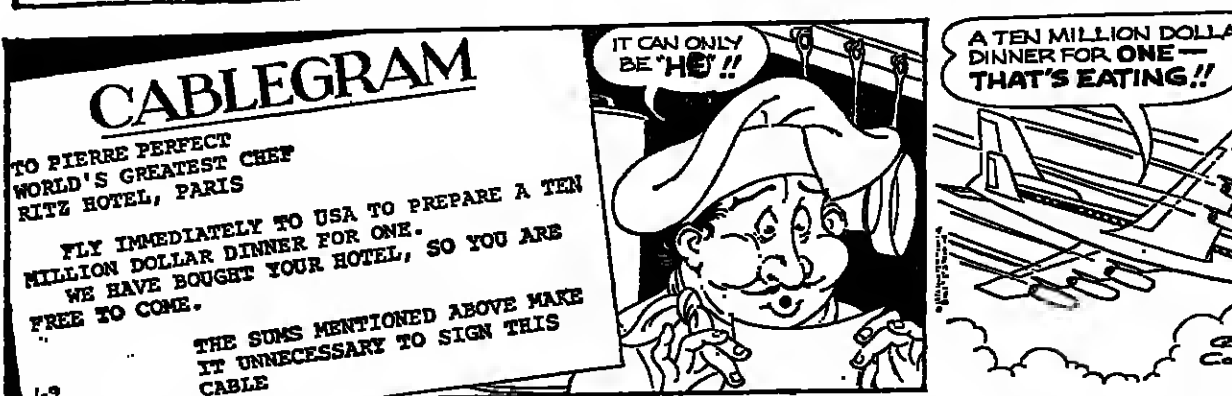
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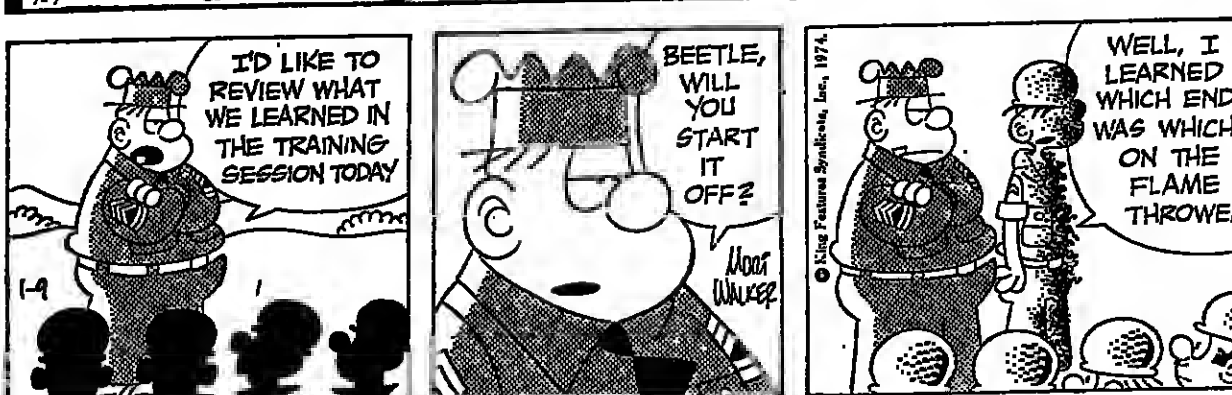
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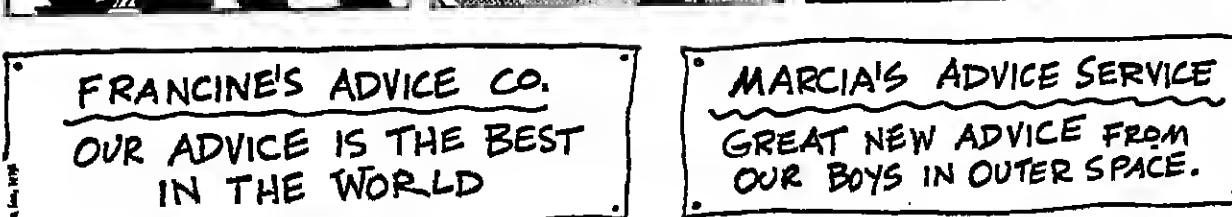
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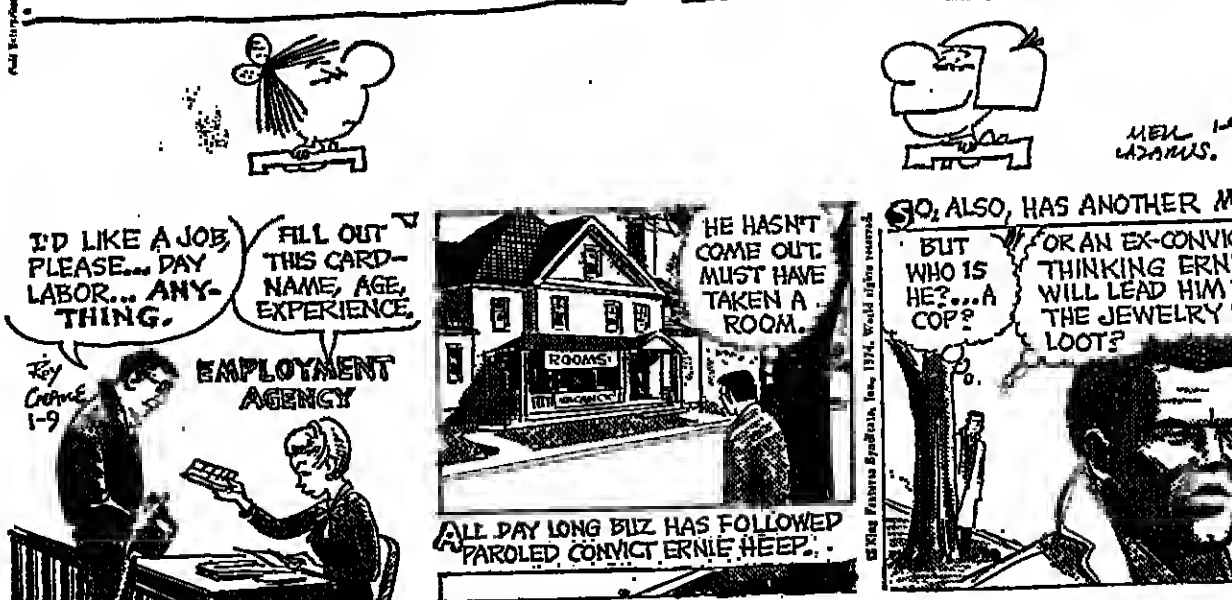
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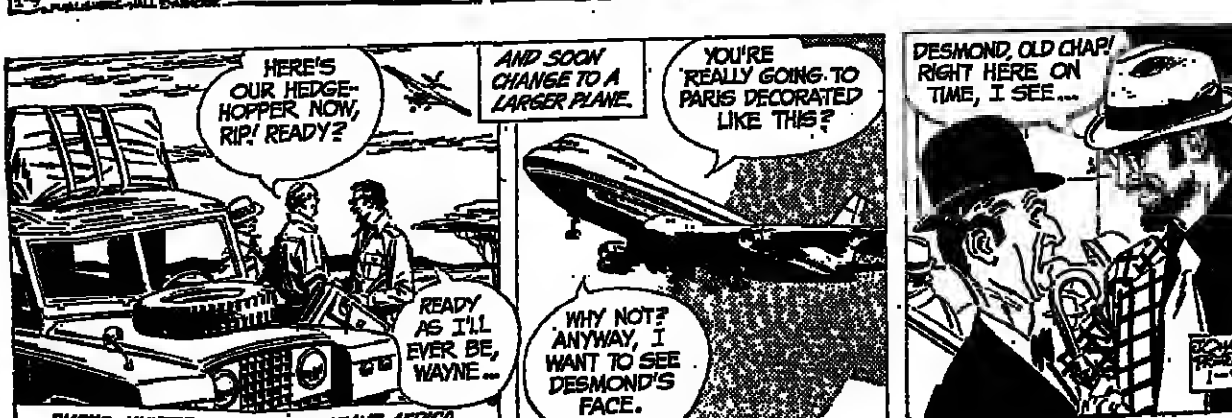
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POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South found that a sound slam contract that is doomed by unfavorable distribution may after all succeed through the generosity of an opponent.

South opened with two clubs, artificial and forcing. He then showed his two major suits and North supported hearts. North's first bid of two diamonds was negative, but his second bid of three diamonds was mildly encouraging since a "second negative" of three clubs was available to him.

So South pursued slam prospects with a Blackwood bid of four no-trump. Such action is usually inappropriate when holding a void, but South could see that the diamond ace in the North hand would provide a useful club discard. On finding that North held an ace, South bid the heart slam.

With normal breaks South would expect to make 12 or 13 tricks. He can ruff one spade in the dummy and run the nine of hearts, losing a trick perhaps to the heart king. But the breaks were not normal.

South set out on the right plan. He won the opening club lead in his hand, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a low spade. The discovery of the five-one spade division was a blow, and it was now necessary to ruff another spade. So South re-entered his hand with a club lead and led another low spade lead for a ruff.

As his trumps were still intact, he expected to be able to surrender one trump trick and claim the slam. This expectation was doomed to failure because West held all five missing trumps, and the slam should have been down three. However, West had for some strange reason played a small trump on the third round of spades. South therefore had enough trumps to knock out the king, regain the lead, draw the remaining trumps and cash his spade winners to make the slam. West stands convicted of negligence, incompetence, or perhaps of charity.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 N.T. Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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BLEAC  
FISHET  
WAYYAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: AUGUR CUBIT GAMBOL HARROW  
Answer: Could be a foreigner in a bar - AN ARAB.

BOOKS

SWEET DREAMS

By Michael Frayn, Viking, 173 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"Sweet Dreams," by Michael Frayn, is one of those novels which asks the reader to be more imaginative than the author. Because this is a "fantasy," all responsibility for coherence or meaning automatically becomes ours. The book's best ideas are so under-developed that we find ourselves filling them out in a sort of defensive reflex. And Mr. Frayn's less successful inventions bear such a strong resemblance to actual ordinary life that his wit seems to have outwitted itself. If the actual is indeed the ultimate parody, then we don't need authors.

Waiting in his car for a traffic light to change, Howard Baker falls into an improbable dream in which he takes an "expressway" into a celestial city, compounded of Paris, London, New York and Heaven. Here he discovers that he can fly, change his age at will, speak and understand any language, succeed at anything he turns his hand to like Superman. He is boredly omnipotent.

With a grudging effort, I can visualize possibilities in some of these postulates. When he falls in love for example, Howard Baker might be a winged angel, as D. H. Lawrence wanted to do. In a given situation, Howard might make what he is doing more poignant or interesting. His polyglot talents might produce some Joycean or Nabokovic word play. But Frayn does not make even this minimal, off-the-top-of-the-head use of his inventions, and I have no choice but to wonder why he took the trouble.

To his surprise, Howard meets all his friends in this dream city and they all get dream jobs. Howard works at "designing the Alps." Charles August is "in inspiration," helping John Donne and Yeats with their poems. But Goody tries to stop the laws of logic being passed. Roy Chase is in "consulting," currently advising medieval kings and 19th-century prime ministers. Phil Schaffer's profession is "creating man." Barrett Kessel has lunch with God, on the 16th floor of the RCA Building in a room that is "all white sofas."

For Christmas, Howard "buys" his children a complete working model of their family and its life. "This is a bit better," the children prefer their tobbogan, however, and his wife soon tires of the toy, but Howard is hooked on it. Howard writes a "report on the human condition," which "recommends improving the quality of life by gradually weaning people away from unhealthy indoor forms of death, such as heart disease, and offers more facilities for dying: traditional outwandering deaths to the fresh air. To this end, he urges the setting up of carefully landscaped mountains and waterless deserts in the main centers of population and stocking them with carnivorous animals and poisonous reptiles.

To add to his other burdens, Howard is given the thankless task of making gnomish remarks.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

This Week		Last Week	
Fiction		Non-Fiction	
1	Burr, Vidal	1	1
2	The Honorory Court	2	2
3	The Hollow Hills, Stewart	3	3
4	Come Nearer, Come Tyne	4	4
5	Drury	5	5
6	Theophilus North, Wilder	6	6
7	Eastern of Fate, Christie	7	7
8	The First Deadly Sin, San	8	8
9	Death Land, Coleman	9	9
10	The Sable Bird, S. S.	10	10
11	World Without End, Amel	11	11
12	Resilin	12	12
GENERAL		GENERAL	
1	Allan's Cook's America, Cooke	1	1
2	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2	2
3	How To Be Our Own Friends, Henson & Berk	3	3
4	Upstairs at the White House, West with Kute	4	4
5	120 Cuts and Out the Other, Lervenson	5	5
6	The Best of Life, Seaman	6	6
7	Penthouse, Hellman	7	7
8	Cosell, Correll	8	8
9	Portrait of a Marriage, Nicholson	9	9
10	Real Love, Birmingham	10	10

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS										DOWN									
1	Old English bard	43	Recollective piece	13	Thickening agent	26	Give a shellacking to	38	Hall or Tech	1	Thick slice	21	Philippine island	31	Chinese city	41	Chinese city	42	Faded
5	Cowboy wear	45	Confuse	18	Marciano	27	Small civet	39	Liturgical song	2	Unique thing	32	Sheep	46	Brown	48	Sawlike organ	50	Hart
9	Siberian river	47	Dame Edith	22	Actor Alfred	28	Plane instruments	40	Chinese city	3	Kind of dog	33	Unhappy	49	Eye part	51	Eye part	52	Surf sound
13	Wreath or tree	49	Wit	24	City on the Meuse	30	Airport workers	43	Unhappy	4	Speck	34	Unhappy	53	Grating	53	Grating	54	Grating
15	Coarse tobacco	50	Certain Bounty	26	Give a shellacking to	31	Instrument	44	Unhappy	5	Coco	35	Unhappy	54	Grating	55	Grating	56	Grating
17	Mental lapse	53	Stable sounds	27	Small civet	32	Instrument	45	Unhappy	6	Kind of dog	36	Unhappy	55	Grating	56	Grating	57	Grating
19	Pacific cloth	57	Stable sounds	28	Plane instruments	33	Instrument	46	Unhappy	7	Et	37	Unhappy	56	Grating	57	Grating	58	Grating
20	Actor from Wales	58	Stable sounds	29	Instrument	34	Instrument	47	Unhappy	8	Trudge	38	Unhappy	57	Grating	59	Grating	59	Grating
21	Devotes	59	Stable sounds	30	Instrument	39	Instrument	48	Unhappy	9	Summary	39	Unhappy	60	Grating	60	Grating	61	Grating
23	Deserts	60	Stable sounds	31	Instrument	40	Instrument	49	Unhappy	10	Gaping	40	Unhappy	61	Grating	62	Grating	62	Grating
25	Gush	62	Stable sounds	32	Instrument	41	Instrument	50	Unhappy	11	Destructive	41	Unhappy	63	Grating	63	Grating	64	Grating
26	Bonfire sounds	63	Stable sounds	33	Instrument	42	Instrument	51	Unhappy	12	TV standby	42	Unhappy	64	Grating	65	Grating	65	Grating
28	Derisive looks	64	Stable sounds	34	Instrument	43	Instrument	52	Unhappy										
33	Stockmarket activity	65	Stable sounds	35	Instrument	44	Instrument	53	Unhappy										
34	Bookkeeper's entry																		
36	"Brother"																		
37	Villa d'																		
38	Delicacies, old style																		
39	Quickly Lat.																		
40	This way, in Spain																		
41	Lucia or Maria																		
42	Kind of TV show																		

هكذا من النجف







